

JPRS 76702

27 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2312

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ZAIREAN MILITARY INCURSIONS INTO ZAMBIA REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

COPPERBELT member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, has received a comprehensive report on the alleged Zairean soldiers' incursions into Zambia to aid Zairean smugglers.

Mr Soko could not be contacted yesterday for comment but Ndola governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo, confirmed that he had written to Mr Soko about the issue.

He said: "I have sent a report to Mr Soko on the matter. I sent the report to him about a week ago."

Sources said that Zairean consul-general, Mr Bomele Ikaki visited Sakania after reading reports of the Zairean soldiers' incursions into Zambia but he, too, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Kamalondo accompanied by district police officer commanding, Mwelwa Mu-

sunsa, six armed paramilitary policemen and a team of Pressmen visited the area and was told of the Zairean soldiers' behaviour by officer-in-charge of Sakania police post Sub-Inspector John Haamiyanda.

Mr Haamiyanda told Mr Kamalondo that there had been several meetings between him and his counterparts in Zaire over the "several border" problems which had beset the area.

Agreements

"We have reached certain agreements on each occasion we have met but despite this, armed Zairean soldiers still cross into Zambia," he said.

He said the soldiers demanded money from Zambians and if they refused they were assaulted.

Mr Haamiyanda said some Zambians had relatives in Zaire and when they visited them they were required to

pay anything between K100 and K200 to the soldiers if they were "unfortunate" to come face to face with them. On smuggling, he said the soldiers usually worked hand-in-hand with smugglers whom they escorted into Zambia to carry out their business.

He said: "We are finding it difficult to contain the situation concerning smugglers because they are sometimes escorted by soldiers into Zaire."

Mr Kamalondo visited the area after receiving complaints from Zambian charcoal burners that some of them had been robbed of money and bicycles by the Zairean soldiers. Some of the victims accompanied him to the place.

At the time Mr Kamalondo spoke of a situation whereby the international boundary was being violated "by our brothers" and said he would make a report to Mr Soko "or bring him here to hear for himself" what was going on.

Zulu Alerts Border Men

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Grey Zulu has called on the Department of Immigration and Customs to be vigilant in performing its duties to ensure tight security.

Mr Zulu said in Mwense, that the two departments had a duty to ensure that essential goods were not smuggled into the neighbouring countries.

CSO: 4420

REACTIVATION OF MOZAMBIQUE-ZIMBABWE TRAFFIC SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

THE first goods train from Zimbabwe to Maputo since February 1976 arrived at the port last week, but it will be many months before the full service is resumed.

A National Railways of Zimbabwe spokesman said on Tuesday: "Much work has to be done in Zimbabwe and Mozambique before additional traffic can be accepted.

"It is not possible to say with any certainty when a full service, capable of taking 9 000 tonnes a day, will be introduced, but we hope it would be within a year."

The spokesman said trains to Beira from Zimbabwe were irregular at present because few Zimbabwean exporters or importers were using the route.

"The Mozambique Railways also experience difficulties from time to time.

"For example, the main line was blocked from September 20 to October 3 because of enemy action. This affected the daily passenger train from Beira to Machipanda.

BULAWAYO

"Further details of this disruption are not available to the NRZ. Generally, however, there is a train running in each direction every day except Sunday," he said.

More than 30 businessmen and members of a local shipping and forwarding firm visited Beira and Maputo recently.

Rumours that the sand bar across Beira harbour mouth restricted large vessels entering the port were found to be untrue. The party was told that the channel being used was deep enough to allow the passage of vessels of 25 000 tonnes.

Alternative channels, or alternative means of keeping existing channels open, are being investigated, and geographical, hydrological and meteorological studies, due to end

early in 1982, will determine future growth patterns at the port.

With only six of the 48 dockside cranes being used—and those at only 25 percent capacity—the port is drastically underused. The Beira section of the railways is being equipped with steam locomotives from the northern and southern regions, but they are badly in need of repair and it will be some time before they are operational.

Tenders for the repairs, amounting to virtual re-building, in most cases, have gone out and the contracts will be awarded soon.

A spokesman for the shipping firm said: "The Beira port authorities ask the Zimbabwean exporter and importer to give them a chance of showing they are capable of handling the majority of the country's requirements."

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

IMPACT OF 'GULF WAR' ON AFRICA EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text] Zambia, Kenya and other developing countries should not be seriously affected, if affected at all, by the rupture in oil supplies from Iran and Iraq.

Between them they have exported 3.5 million barrels a day, a fair slice of it going to African countries, the bulk of it from Iraq.

It was Iraq which entered into direct government-to-government cutprice deals with several African countries. The latest joint venture was with Kenya, following President Daniel arap Moi's visit to Iraq last May.

The agreement provided for half of Kenya's annual consumption of 26 million barrels to be supplied by Iraq, the balance to be continued to be supplied by the international oil companies. Iraq charged marginally less than the going OPEC rate.

Force majeure was declared on all her contracts last week. It means, of course, that the developing countries will not have to look to the spot market to make up any shortfall. Stocks are thought to be low in the Third World because of the heavy strain on the resources of soaring oil prices, Kenya's entire coffee earnings are swalled up by oil imports.

A spokesman for BP said however, that as a result of the present glut of oil the normally far more costly spot market had fallen to below contract prices and recently although the spot price had hardened as a result of the Gulf war it was running at the same level as contract oil. In this respect the war could not have come at a better time for the economically vulnerable African and other Third World states. India is most likely to be the worst hit as she relied heavily on Iraq and Iran, importing over 200,000 barrels a day.

She may have to turn to Soviet Union for alternative supplies. And Angolan, Nigerian, Libyan and Algerian oil is far more expensive than Gulf oil and Third World countries are unlikely to look to these markets.

CSO: 4420

SOUTHERN AFRICA EDUCATION LIBERATION SEMINAR HELD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

SECRETARY-general of the African National Congress of South Africa Mr Alfred Nzo has told an education seminar that it was important for people to realise that victory on the battlefield was not an end in itself.

Thereafter the battlefield should shift from the bush to the classroom, the factory, the mines and agricultural fields, he said.

Addressing a seminar on education and culture for liberation in Southern Africa at the Ridgeway campus of the University of Zambia yesterday, Mr Nzo said the importance of education was that even before victory was achieved, one had to prepare the necessary manpower resources to man the established institutions and create new ones to service the people.

This, the secretary-general said, meant that one had to have a thorough knowledge of such institutions first to use them for the benefit of the nation.

Mr Nzo thanked the Government for not only providing the facilities for hosting the seminar, but for imparting the experiences during its period of transition from a colony into an independent state.

He told participants drawn from Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique, that at times one became his own

enemy through ignorance and lack of experience and expertise especially now when the scientific and technological progress was so fast that some newly constructed machinery became outdated even before it reached the conveyor belt for mass production.

It was fortunate, the secretary general said, that countries in Southern Africa "who were faced with the task of assuming state power in the present epoch did not have to go through the stages of early discoveries and experimentation."

The primary manpower resources were workers, peasants and intellectuals, who he said, made it possible for the oppressive regimes' machinery to function.

Earlier, seminar chairman Mr Richard Lubasi who is director of Technical Education and Vocational Training, told the delegates that the seminar was particularly important in that an educated man knew his rights.

"In the troubled world we live in, man sometimes has to fight and handle and repair weapons which are part and parcel of education for liberation," he said.

IDRC REOPENS REGIONAL OFFICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

CANADA's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has reopened its regional office for East, Central and Southern Africa in Nairobi.

The centre, an independent research funding organisation, opened a full-time office in Nairobi in October 1975 to support increasing research activity in the region. But in 1978 its budget was frozen as part of a Canadian Government programme to cut spending. This, combined with inflation and a decline in the value of the Canadian dollar on international markets forced the closure of the office in March last year.

At that time, the centre's president, Ivan L. Head, former foreign affairs adviser to Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, said he viewed the closure as a temporary measure. With an increased budget and a renewed government commitment to the need for research support for Third World nations, Mr. Head will be in Nairobi on October 6 to sign a new agreement formally re-establishing IDRC's regional office at its old location in Bruce House.

Co-ordinating

The office will have the responsibility for co-ordinating IDRC's activities in 18 countries in a wide area ranging from Botswana to Mauritius and from Ethiopia to Lesotho. The staff will serve as a liaison with government and research workers in the region. In addition, the office has a small conference room to house scientific workshops and seminars.

The new regional director for IDRC will be Mr. Robert Bruce Scott, a 30-year-old Canadian agricultural economist. Mr. Scott was one of the first staff to join the original office in 1975, and has remained in Nairobi since then as representative of the centre's agriculture, food and nutrition sciences programme.

The centre supports 73 projects in the region with grants totalling Canadian \$11,451,000.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRETORIA EXTENDS FREIGHT EMBARGO--The three-day embargo by South African Railways on all freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire has been extended by another seven days, a Zambia railways spokesman has said. Speaking in Kabwe yesterday, the spokesman said the deadline had been extended to give the three countries more time in which to off load congested cargo. It was hoped that by the time the deadline expired sometime this week, the situation would have eased on the line. Last Friday, South African Railways announced that it had placed a three-day embargo on all freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire because of congestion on the two rail lines to the north. The congestion it said, was the result of the recent arrival in Durban of several shiploads of commodities for the three countries. Explaining the situation, the spokesman said the congestion was as a result of the South Africans loading too many wagons resulting in a blockage which had spread from South Africa through to Botswana and Zimbabwe. To ease the situation on the line, South African Railways he said, had to place an embargo on loading of wagons until the situation returned to normal. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA-NIGERIA AGREEMENT--Yaounde 14 Oct (AFP)--Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria have signed an agreement under which many thousands of Nigerian workers will be recruited to work on cocoa farms in Equatorial Guinea, it was learned from a reliable source in Yaounde on Tuesday. It is recalled that in 1972-73, the mass departure of about 25,000 Nigerians employed to develop the cocoa farms, following the bad treatment given them by the regime of the late dictator Macias Nguema, resulted in the decline of cocoa production from 40,000 tons in 1969 to 4,000 tons. [Text] [AB141203 Paris AFP in French 0854 GMT 14 Oct 80]

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY SURTAXES--Luanda 6 Oct--The Angolan government has imposed temporary surtaxes until 31 December on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and movie and theater tickets to finance the establishment of the People's Assembly of the provincial assemblies [as published]. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 4401

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

CUBAN CATTLE, CZECHOSLOVAK EQUIPMENT -Czechoslovakia today donated (70) ambulances, 4 mobile x-ray machines and a mobile dental clinic to Ethiopia. The gifts were delivered at a ceremony at the Black Lion Hospital in Addis Ababa by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Ethiopia. Furthermore, the government of Cuba today donated 200 grade cattle to help in the current cross-breeding operation to improve the quality of Ethiopia's cattle. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80]

CSO: 4407

'PUBLIC RELATIONS' EXERCISE SEEN IN RECENT AMNESTY

London WEST AFRICA In English 6 Oct 80 p 1944

[Text] THE AMNESTY granted by President Limann of Ghana to certain categories of prisoners and people was the normal sort of magnanimity exercised by national leaders all over the world on special occasions. The occasion in Ghana was the first anniversary of the handover of power from the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council to the government of the People's National Party last September 24.

However, according to details of the amnesty available at the time of going to press (see page 1988), its apparent generosity was diminished by its real effects. For instance, people under sentence of death or life imprisonment who have remained in condemned cells for more than one year have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, while people with life sentences who have not served 15 years have had those years exceeding 15 remitted. The amnesty, it must be noted, does not apply to people convicted for such offences as murder, the use of offensive weapons, causing bodily harm, rioting with weapons, mutiny, robbery, or those with two or more previous convictions. This begs the question: to whom then does it apply? After all, what other offences would merit condemnations to death or life sentences exceeding 15 years in Ghana?

Similarly, the amnesty applies to all political exiles and refugees, but it does not apply to those convicted in absentia or by the AFRC Special Court and the Special Tribunal. Does this constitute an ambiguity which some of the 'AFRC convicts' and refugees abroad could conveniently exploit? One is hard pressed to remember what genuine political exiles and refugees there are from Ghana who are not a product of the AFRC period. By specifying the category 'political exiles', the amnesty

certainly does not apply to the thousands of 'economic exiles' from Ghana.

Another interesting category is that of people convicted for 'rioting with weapons', which seems related to those convicted for 'mutiny'. Here, one recalls the secret trial at Nkwam Prison in April this year resulting in sentences between five and 15 years for seven soldiers and one civilian.

All in all it appears that the PNP Government has passed the first year of its mandate in developing an interesting relationship with law and justice in Ghana (for example, official pronouncements on the Kowas case and the Apaloo affair). Beforehand, nobody could honestly praise the Ghanaian judiciary, legal system, and law enforcement agencies to the skies. It is not 'good form' to speak of a corruptible bench and bar, as well as of a corruptible police, but these have been undeniable realities in Ghana. For some people, the 'AFRC convicts' are victims of another sort of corruption: the corruption of arbitrary rule, violence and total disregard for due legal process. For others, however, more justice was done during the AFRC period than before in Ghana. It remains to be seen what kind of work the Supreme Court is going to achieve in a country that has seen changing definitions of legality and justice through the past military and civilian regimes. While attention must be paid to ordinary prisoners sentenced to five or more years imprisonment, it is also necessary to remember the people who have been sentenced heavily in magistrates' courts all over Ghana for stealing one chicken, for instance, or for making some pesewas profit on goods with controlled prices. Amnesties should be more than exercises in public relations.

PLANS, MINUS OF LIMANN'S ONE-YEAR GOVERNMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1954, 1956-57

[Article by Nana Essilfie-Conduah]

[Excerpts]

IN GHANA after a year of return to civil rule, the shops are empty. Food prices are higher. But the government of Hilla Limann has achieved a remarkable miracle to have survived. Within the past year the administration has taken steps to bring galloping inflation to a canter (from 160 to 50 per cent annual rate) improve agriculture and pay off some external debts neglected for couple of years by preceding soldier regimes, and there is a beginning of new horizon for Ghana's image abroad. Apart from the expected dissatisfaction of Opposition politicians with the performance of the Limann administration, Ghanaian public opinion is fairly pleased to celebrate the first anniversary of restoration of democracy.

The modicum of satisfaction is tampered by a disturbing catalogue of unmet serious business. One is Constitutional — the row following the partisan rejection of Chief Justice Fred Apaloo. Another is the brewing controversy about approved salary scales for MPs and very high state officials. Suspicion hangs over freedom of the Press.

One of the finest things that happened during the first year of elected Government was the flow of foreign assistance. Here, however, a new thinking is crystallising about usefulness of these credits (about £ 1bn.).

Without being ungrateful to donors, the general feeling is that if the aid could be used to generate self-sustaining development, that is fine. But if it is the sort of aid that will merely prop up the economy whilst the country continues to stumble around in circles with debts increasing, it might even be better in the long run to do without it altogether.

It is fair to reveal that Dr. Amon Nikoi, the Finance and Economic Planning Minister, speaks virtually the same language.

The government recognises this handicap and are trying to overcome it temporarily by employing expatriate expertise in, for example, the Black Star Line, Ghana Airways and the logistics side of the Cocoa Marketing Board. The trend will not stop there. There is nothing wrong with that except that it is an anathema to the political philosophy of the ruling party since it purports to follow Nkrumahist Socialism, at least according to the remnants of the so-called ideologies inside the ruling party.

The question is who takes over the lame duck. In the first months of office, public debate divided the country into those for and against selling off state enterprises — a repeal of post-coup 1966. Here is the official solution today: "The government

will no longer pump money into organisations which are a drain on the nation's resources. Henceforth members of board of directors and managements will be held responsible for inefficiency in the operations of State organisations to ensure that they do not become waste-pipes," said Harry Sawyer, Minister for Transport and Communications.

An extension of that pragmatism of the government is the quiet re-doing of state participation in almost every sector of the economy. This consists of a subterranean massive pull out.

President Limann himself is quite aware and admits that the economic landscape is "bleaker because I have got to know more about it," than at the time of entry into office. He told me that in an anniversary interview. He regrets nothing he had done except possibly he had been over-trustful during the past year.

That could possibly be part of what makes him prone to accidents. The other side is his own style, which he maintained in that interview that he would not change. The man has remained remote — an enigma, but occasionally high voltage and abrasive.

President Limann has finished his first year in office with yet more troublesome internal issues added to those carried forward. It is all in some ways regrettable — a bit disappointing, but understandable in the circumstances.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT VIEWING PERSIAN GULF WAR WITH MORE APPREHENSION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 80 pp 34, 35

[Text]

THE Iraqi-Iran war may be taking place several thousand miles away from Kenya, but it now appears that the Kenya government is beginning to view the situation in the Persian Gulf region with increased apprehension. The government fears that the war, with all the bombing of various oil refining and storage facilities, combined with the possibility that oil tankers might find it impossible to operate amidst the fighting, could lead to a temporary or long-term stoppage of oil imports. Last week, the minister for energy, Mr. John Okwanyo, said that the government was watching the situation closely but had no intention of taking any immediate measures to guard against the possibility of a reduction or curtailment of oil supplies from the gulf region.

Okwanyo had, all the same, hinted that the government would take "appropriate action" if such an eventuality were to occur. Though he assured consumers in the country that there was no cause to worry, there were indications that he was himself worried about the possibility of the fighting between Iran and Iraq, cutting off oil supplies to Kenya as well as to many other countries dependent on the Persian Gulf region for their oil imports.

On Monday this week, Okwanyo was a bit more precise when he said that oil rationing might in fact become a definite reality in the present circumstances. He said that rationing was a "most logical step" which could not be ruled out in spite of its drawbacks. In the event of having to ration oil, Okwanyo has pointed out that the economy would suffer from reduced activity. This would cause

a drop in virtually all activities and lead to a worsening of the employment situation. More unemployed people would also mean less money in the economy to spend on goods and services which would, in turn, compel producers to cut down their production and lay off more employees. This could become a cycle repeating itself with a falling demand for goods and services leading to more unemployment which might cut the demands for goods and services further with the same result. This might perhaps eventually result in a severe recession, unlike any that Kenya has experienced before. Okwanyo's apprehension must therefore be seen as the realisation that oil rationing would adversely affect the economy. The recessionary effects of oil rationing, however, do not account for all the drawbacks. There is the fear in many circles that rationing would be too cumbersome to implement and effectively enforce. Many observers feel that rationing could lead to widespread corruption and that motorists would resort to filling their tanks and then draining the fuel into cans at home in order to go back for more.

Additionally there is the feeling that enforcing the rationing measures would place a great strain on the police force to the probable detriment of other areas. Above all observers feel that the exercise would be a severe curtailment in the freedom of individuals to move about as and when they feel like. The extent to which the government would be willing to face up to such a situation is considered by many to be the acid test upon which the success of rationing will have to be measured. ■

EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO DECREASE IN 1980

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 80 p 40

[Text]

AS Kenya's economy continues to suffer inflation job seekers in the country will continue to be turned away. Yet the number of job seekers continues to grow by 260,000 every year, a worrying state of affairs that prompted President Daniel arap Moi to intervene through the tripartite agreement between unions, employers and government providing for a ten per cent increase in the labour force last year. This cooled things a bit and managed to raise employment by 60,700 or about 6.7 per cent of the total labour force. Information available from the central bureau of statistics for the first quarter of the year 1980 however, paints a grim picture of the performance of some major sectors. Overall, Kenya's employment for 1980 is expected to fall and already the available data for the first quarter shows that employment in the service sector, one of the major employers, has is down by 3.2 compared to the same period last year. The transport sector has also been hit and only managed to register a 0.4 per cent rise over the figure for the same period last year.

The ripples of the coffee boom two years ago continue to be felt in the construction and building industry which has recorded a 17.4 per cent rise over a similar period last year. But for how long this upward trend will continue is anyone's guess. That raises fear that sooner or later construction firms may be laying off some of their

workers if investment in construction is not maintained at the current level.

Although the expected rise in the level of performance in agricultural employment is estimated at 2.5 per cent by the end of the year, there has been growing concern about the ability of that industry to achieve the expected target because of the rather prolonged drought that has hit the industry. Trouble in the coffee industry, a major employer, is also expected to keep some people out of work. Some consolation can be obtained from the stable increases in sugar and tea production expected this year.

The once prosperous transport sector is facing serious problems and already is experiencing a fall in employment over the same period last year. Although it managed a humble 0.4 per cent rise over a similar period last year, this could be attributed to the booming construction industry which is a heavy consumer of transport services. Another reason is that this year the country has had to import foodstuffs for distribution to many parts of the country, an exercise which gave the transport sector much business. If the effects of international consumption of transport are omitted, the closure of the border with Tanzania and the chaotic political situation in Uganda, one of Kenya's major markets for industrial products, the growth of the transport sector would be downward.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES MOTION TO END TRIBAL BODIES

GEMA Footdragging Causes Opposition

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 80 pp 9-10

[Excerpt] *IT is further resolved that all associations, whose purposes and objectives are to serve as pressure groups in the interests of single or multiple tribal, clan race, conveniences or communities, should begin to wind up in order to cultivate and foster peace, love and unity among all Kenyans as a pillar of our Nyayo philosophy.*

That was one of the many resolutions passed by the leaders' conference held at the Kenya Institute of Administration in July, but it was a special resolution. Indeed, so special that when the full text of the conference resolutions was first issued, this particular call for a winding up of tribal organisations was missing. Its addition to the published text was as if it had been an after-thought. In fact, the KIA leaders' conference of 1980 will be remembered as a gathering which achieved little other than to make a courageous stab at trying to end manifestations of tribalism in the country. It was no more than a stab at the age-old problem, and indeed it was not intended to be more than that, for it set no time-table for the winding up of tribal organisations. It invited rather than ordered tribal organisations to wind up, and the initial reaction of most officials of tribal organisations was to say that their respective bodies may be tribal but they were not politically oriented. That was the reaction of Luo Union (EA) Ltd and the New Akamba Union (Nau), but the country's eyes were really on the once powerful Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association (Gema) which many observers thought was the key to the success or failure of the call for the winding up of tribal organisations.

While the initial reactions of Luo Union and Nau were a cautious wait and see attitude, Gema's national chairman, Mr. Njenga Karume (who is also the MP for Kiambaa and assistant minister for urban development and housing) startled Kenyans when he was reported by the press as saying that Gema would be meeting in September to work out the process of winding up. The general feeling at the time was that if Gema was prepared to wind up, there should be no problem with the winding up of any other tribal organisation, for of all the country's tribal organisations, Gema was the biggest, the wealthiest and the most powerful. It also had the strongest record of acting as a pressure group in the political arena (see next article). The pleasant reactions of most Kenyans, however proved premature, for no sooner had the reports been published than Karume started wiggling out of his previous reported statement. No, he said, it was not up to him as a person to decide to wind up Gema. It was the members of the organisation who would make that decision, and what he had said was not that Gema delegates would be meeting in September to wind up the organisation, but that they would meet to discuss the matter. What he did not tell the press was that he had come

under enormous pressure from powerful Gema officials at the national and district level who had come to believe that the KIA resolution, though couched in general terms, was in reality aimed only at Gema, and that Gema must not play into the hands of anti-Gema leaders who were pressing the organisation to do itself in.

Sure enough, when the organisation's delegates met in Kiambu last Sunday the general consensus was that the organisation should not wind up. The line taken by many speakers at the conference was that the organisation was a welfare society without political objectives. According to remarks attributed to Karume by the *Nation* after the conference, the delegates interpreted the KIA resolution on tribal organisations as requesting the govern-

ment to review the affairs of individual tribal organisations and if after such a review the government felt that the organisation was not working in the best interests of the country, then the government should decide that it should be disbanded. The onus of action was thus shifted from the tribal organisations themselves to the government. In other words, Gema was telling the government it was not an undesirable organisation, but if the government felt that it was up to the government to take the necessary action. Taking the extreme step of banning Gema was, of course, far from the minds of the government, for such a step would alienate many Kikuyu, Embu and Meru people who otherwise have no connection with or interest in Gema as an association. More to the point, it would

cast Gema leaders, many of whom are politicians, into the guise of political victims of anti-Kikuyu sentiments in the country. The government refused to fall into that trap. Instead, an orchestrated campaign began to counter the Gema challenge and it was a campaign which seems to have taken care of both the Gema issue as well as the general problem of tribal organisations in a manner which will go beyond the timid hopes expressed at the KIA conference last July.

The first major reaction to the Gema-Not-to-Wind-Up headline in the *Nation* came from Mr. Isaac Salatt, the assistant minister in the office of the president, when he announced that the Kalenjin Union, of which he was secretary general had been dissolved with immediate effect. The Kalenjin Union was a moribund organisation which carried no political clout, but the implied challenge to Gema was clear. Salatt is no ordinary politician. Of late he has become a major trouble shooter for President Daniel arap Moi who, as a Kalenjin himself, may in traditional terms be said to be the leader of the Kalenjin. The dissolution of the Kalenjin Union was therefore one way of pointing out to Gema leaders that if the president's own community was willing to do away with their tribal organisation, why not the Gema community?

Within a few hours of Salatt's announcement of the dissolution of the Kalenjin Union came a barrage of attacks on Gema's decision not to disband. Mr. Kabeere M'Mbijjewe, the minister for agriculture, who is a Meru, issued a statement "disassociating" the Meru tribe from the Gema organisation. The two Kisii ministers, Dr. Zachary Onyonka (planning) and Mr. Andrew Omba (natural resources and the environment) both attacked the Gema decision not to wind up. Onyonka called it "tragic", while Omba stressed that there was only one political party, Kanu, "which we should all be strengthening." The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo, described the Gema move as a "dangerous decision in our attempt to forge

national unity". The important thing was that Aringo said he was speaking on behalf of the Luo and Kuria MPs. Aringo called on Luo Union to also wind up its affairs and asked leaders from the areas represented by Gema to "stand up and be counted, whether they abide by the leaders' conference resolution or by the Gema decision."

By Tuesday evening it was clear that Gema leaders had miscalculated badly on the likely reaction of the rest of the country to a decision not to wind up their organisation. When parliament resumed on Wednesday, the general mood of the country was to be expressed vehemently by a number of MPs, but Karume, now aware of the flack which the Kiambu Gema meeting had generated, once again found a convenient scape goat, the press.

Wind Up Tribal Organizations

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] When the leaders of this country meeting at the Kenya Institute of Administration not so long ago decided to get rid of all tribal organisations, they obviously had in mind such associations as the Cikuyu, Embu and Meru Association (Gema), the New Akamba Union (NAU) and the Luo Union--among other tribal groupings, some smaller than these, which have in the past tended to divide the people of Kenya.

The relevant resolution, calling for the deregistration of all tribal organisations, demanded that every leader in Kenya should strive at all times to develop a united country by trying to forget ethnic, personal or other local interests. It was, therefore, quite surprising last week that the leaders of Gema announced after their annual delegates' conference at Kiambu that their association "is not winding up." According to people who attended the meeting, speaker after speaker claimed that the organisation was non-political and only concerned itself with social welfare activities.

Though the Gema leaders later said they have always been supporters of the Government of President Daniel arap Moi, many observers interpreted their decision not to wind up their organisation as going against the spirit of the KIA conference, which also called for the removal of leaders who are working against national unity through tribal organisations.

The KIA resolution, under the heading of "National Unity" clearly said that all associations whose sole purposes and objectives are connected with the welfare of certain groups or tribes must refrain from serving as pressure groups for the purpose of achieving tribal or clan or individual interests in a manner which will undermine national unity. The resolution further said that any such association proved to be involved in such activities must be deregistered in the interests of maintaining peace, love and unity among Kenyans.

Lest there be any doubts about the terms of the KIA resolution, this is what it said: "That every leader must strive at all times to develop a united and strong Kenya; that in the pursuit of this noble and vital objective ethnic, racial, personal, or other local interests must be subordinated to the national interests; that, at all times, leaders must think, speak and act nationally; that, should any leader be seen to deviate from this, he must be removed without delay from his position of leadership by the party and/or the body that appointed him; that all associations whose sole purpose and objectives are connected with the welfare of certain groups or tribes must refrain from serving as pressure groups for the purpose of achieving tribal or clan or individual interests in a manner which

will undermine national unity. Any such association proved to be involved in such activities must be deregistered in the interest of maintaining peace, love and unity among all Kenyans."

There may be some Gema leaders who think that their organisation's sole purpose and objectives are not connected with the welfare of only small tribal groupings. These leaders may even think that their organisation is not undermining Kenya's national unity. Be that as it may, the reaction of the majority of Kenya's leaders to the stand taken by the Gema leaders last weekend on winding up their organisation--or otherwise--clearly proves that many of them believe it is in the interest of national unity that Gema should disappear. That is why Kisii leaders, Kalenjin leaders, Meru leaders, Kuria and Luo leaders have voiced opposition to the stand taken by the Gema leaders at the Kiambu conference.

It is well and good for the Gema leaders to claim that their organisation is non-political and only concerned with the welfare of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru people. But the very fact that the organisation groups together members of the three tribes who keep on reminding Kenyans that they championed the struggle for independence, shows that it is shrouded in political overtones so that it appears to be more of a political party than a welfare organisation.

According to the Gema chairman, Mr. Njenga Karume, MP, his members are ready to comply with the KIA recommendations--but for the time being they are "waiting to hear from the Government." This raises very important questions which we think the authorities must answer to clear the air. Are tribal organisations expected to wind up voluntarily or must they wait for official Government action deregistering them?

It will be extremely difficult for tribal leaders to prove that the parochial village organisations they lead are working for the betterment of national unity in Kenya. That role can be more effectively played by the ruling party, Kanu, and the sooner tribal leaders are asked to work for one, united Kenya through Kanu, the better it will be for the entire country. The question of winding up tribal organisations should, therefore, not be left to the tribal leaders themselves who, by and large, would rather remain tribal giants than national leaders working for Kenya's true unity.

It is time the Government takes action to require all tribal organisations to wind up within a given time, after which they should be automatically deregistered and declared illegal.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASES IN CONSUMER PRICES OF MILK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 28

[Excerpt]

THE price of a packet of fresh milk has gone up by 30 cents and UHT by 20 cents.

Fresh milk will now cost 1/60 and UHT 2/.

The new prices were announced yesterday by Livestock Development Minister James Ouko and KCC managing director Githi Ngaruro.

The new consumer prices became effective simultaneously with the producer prices announced by President Moi on Tuesday when he opened the Nairobi International Show.

Mr. Ngaruro said dairy farmers will now be paid 8/50 per gallon of milk as compared to the old price of 6/.

The producer prices were last adjusted on September 23, 1976. Consumer prices were last adjusted on March 2, 1977.

The KCC is now looking into the prices of butter, cheese and powdered milk. These will be increased in due course. Mr. Ngaruro added.

"We are trying to keep prices as low as possible," he added.

The KCC chief said the dairy

industry was hit by adverse weather and since 1976, by the rising cost of cattle feed, transport and higher wages.

"It was very hard for farmers to cope with the problems of milk production and we are very grateful to the President and his Government for realising this. Now farmers will be able to make a living in the dairy industry," said Mr. Ngaruro.

For farmers to produce milk, they must be able to buy cattle feed to supplement cattle fodder crops available in their areas, said Mr. Ngaruro.

He appealed to farmers to double their efforts. "To me, the increase of the producer milk prices is a challenge from the President. Farmers must be prepared to produce enough food as required to feed the nation. In all sectors of production, this nation should be self-sufficient."

At present, KCC receives 600,000 litres of milk from dairy farmers every day. Adverse weather conditions are blamed for the fall in milk production, especially in Central Kenya.

KAKAMEGA TO GET MOST DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

KAKAMEGA District will get the greatest share of the Sh. 40 million earmarked for development programmes throughout the country in the next two years.

This was said by the Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Dr. Zachariah Onyonka, when he addressed the Kakamega District Development Committee at the DC's conference room yesterday.

Dr. Onyonka, who was flanked by the Water Development Minister Moses Mudavadi and Assistant Economic Planning and Development Minister Joshua Angatia, urged all district committees to plan well for their projects so that funds were not returned to the Treasury unused.

Dr. Onyonka said the committees should not be content only with good planning but to ensure that poor areas were improved.

The Minister warned against imposing projects on people and gave the example of cattle dips, which, he said, were built with Government funds without any planning for improved livestock programmes. He said there should be better co-ordination between various Ministries to avoid duplication and wastage of funds.

The meeting was chaired by Kakamega DC Walter Muganda and attended also by Assistant Livestock Development Minister Martin Shikuku, Emuhaya MP, Eric Khasakhala, Hamisi MP, James H. Onamu, Ikolomani MP, Jeremiah Murila, Kakamega Mayor Robert Magotsi and County Council chairman Jared Ayuku.

—KNA

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

INTENSIFIED LAND USE, DEVELOPMENT--The Agriculture Ministry will intensify work on land use and development during the current financial year, the Minister, Mr. Gilbert M'Mbijewe told Parliament. He was tabling the Ministry's vote for 1980/81 in which he sought approval of KSh8,571 for recurrent and development expenditure. The Minister said the Ministry would intensify land utilisation, development of some arid and semi-arid areas, improvement of agricultural extension work and the marketing system as well as agricultural research, provision of agricultural education and grain storage facilities and driers for maize. The Minister said irrigation work and anti-soil erosion would be intensified. The Embu and Bukura Agricultural Institutes and Egerton College will be expanded, the Minister said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Oct 80 p 4]

EEC GRANT FOR TURKANA--The European Economic Community has agreed to grant Kenya Sh. 2 million over the next six months to help rehabilitate the Turkana region of northwestern Kenya. The rehabilitation programme will cost Sh. 30 million, plus 5,000 tonnes of maize and 10 volunteers. The American, British, French, West German, Irish, the Netherlands and Norwegian governments will contribute food, money, equipment or volunteers to the rehabilitation programme over a two-year period. The local Church leadership, Members of Parliament and various non-governmental organisations such as the Catholic Relief Services, Africa Inland Church and the Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council will also be involved in the project. In the first phase of the programme the Netherlands Government has given 2,500 tonnes of maize for distribution to an estimated 28,000 people in the area. The maize will be given out by schools and health clinics and through a "Food for Work" programme for adults. Over the two years, labour-intensive projects mainly financed by the Netherlands and the EEC will be initiated.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Oct 80 p 24]

JOINT SOVIET-MALAGASY COMMISSION TALKS SUCCESSFUL

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade has concluded its work in Moscow. (Hommuald Tomberg), head of the department for economic cooperation with African and Latin American countries of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, described the results of the commission's work during an interview with an APN correspondent.

The first meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission marked an important event in commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Tomberg said.

The very creation of this commission is the result of the lively development of friendly relations between the two countries and the extension of economic cooperation and trade on a mutually advantageous basis. Much has been done since the signing of the Soviet-Malagasy treaty on economic and technical cooperation--this is the view expressed by both Soviet and Malagasy representatives.

By way of example, Tomberg cited: construction of a flour mill with grain mill in Toamasina, construction of a radio station in Antananarivo and of a study center for training mechanics for agricultural machinery in Antsirabe.

Moreover, Soviet and Malagasy specialists are proceeding with joint research in useful minerals, are drawing up geological maps of the central part of the island, and are working out a detailed plan for irrigation installations in the Mandrare River basin.

Future Measures

As for trade between the Soviet Union and Madagascar, Tomberg continued, the Soviet and Malagasy representatives reached the conclusion that

favorable conditions for extending commercial ties exist. The Soviet Union imports from Madagascar coffee, cloves, vanilla, pepper and sisal. In turn, the USSR delivers to Madagascar automobiles, tractors, agricultural machinery and airplanes. The Malagasy side showed interest in new deliveries of agricultural technology, road construction technology and medical equipment.

When we speak about concrete results of the talks, Tomberg said in conclusion, we describe future measures for developing economic cooperation. For example, an intergovernmental protocol was signed on construction of the Ampitabe-Mahanoro-Marolambo road, 255 km long and very important for the development of the agricultural region of Madagascar where numerous valuable plants are cultivated but where conditions do not exist for transporting them. An understanding has been reached on the study of possibilities for cooperation in the areas of agriculture and stock breeding.

I think this expressed the common view: "The Soviet-Malagasy talks and the first meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission were successful. These are new evidence of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. (APN/ANTA)

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CSO: 4400

REPORT ON PRC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ROADBUILDING SITES

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Paul Manjakavelo]

[Text] Toamasina--After the visit to the work sites of RN [National Highway] 2 by the Chinese Ambassador, His Excellency (Gan Yetao), several months ago, came that of a strong Chinese delegation of 20 persons led by (Ji Penfei), vice premier, accompanied by his wife, on the morning of Monday, 1 September 1980.

This noted guest of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] took a special Air Madagascar plane, the HS-748. On the same plane were CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] [members] Randriantanany Jean de Dieu, representative of the Revolutionary Authority, Fiakara Jean Ferlin, minister Ampy Augustin Portos, provisional minister of the MAE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs?], and Rakotomova Bruno, minister of public works. In all, there were 39 persons on board the HS-748, including journalists, cameramen and photographers.

It was exactly 0805 when the HS-748 came to a stop at the Ambalamanara International Airport. The "vahiny" were welcomed on alighting by Lahady Samuel, president of the executive committee of the faritany, accompanied by elected representatives of the decentralized districts, Lanona Albert, secretary general of the administrative committee, accompanied by the managers of departments and technicians concerned, the head of the Chinese community leading a large delegation of Chinese nationals in Toamasina, (Lio Deren), head of the Chinese road mission, leading a large Chinese delegation made up of construction managers for RN 2.

After having received a squad of gendarmery which did the honors, the Chinese vice premier rested a short time in the airport's honor lounge. At 0827 the long procession made up of over 20 vehicles took the road for Marofody where the 1st brigade is located. It arrived there at 1010. High tea, refreshments and tropical fruits were served to everybody. Taking the floor, CSR Randriantanany Jean de Dieu, representing the

Revolutionary Authority, thanked the Chinese vice premier very much for his visit, as well as the Chinese technicians in charge of the work of building RN 2 between Moramanga and Andranonampango. He ended his speech by saluting Sino-Malagasy friendship.

Replying to the CSR, Vice Premier (Ji Fentel) spoke of the difficulties to be overcome, but said that the Chinese and Malagasy technicians will surmount them because Sino-Malagasy friendship is big and strong. He ended his speech by wishing long life to the friendship which unites the two countries.

After a pause for photographs, the return to Toamasina took place. The procession arrived in the eastern capital at 1210. After having rested a little at the large residence, the "vahiny" ate lunch in the municipal hall. At 1630 they left the residence for Ambalamanara and at 1700 the Chinese vice premier and his entourage left Toamasina for Antananarivo on board a B-737.

RN 2

From Moramanga to Andranonampango, it is 234 kilometers at present. In the outskirts of Andasibe there is a detour of more than 10 kilometers. At present the Chinese mission is working from Ambodiara (Brickaville) to Andranonampango (Toamasina), which is 90 kilometers of road.

Six brigades are dividing up the jobs in this road work: one mechanical brigade, three earthworks brigades, one quarrying brigade and one bridge brigade. The mechanical brigade is quartered 2 kilometers from Brickaville in the Ambodiara neighborhood. It consists of 45 Chinese and 83 Malagasy (June 1979 figures). This brigade takes care of all repairs and if necessary makes spare parts.

The first earthworks brigade camps at Marofody. It is the oldest of the brigades, for it was formed in February 1978 and started work on 27 December 1978.

It is carrying out the construction of 38 kilometers of road between PK [kilometer point] 287 and PK 325. It is made up of 78 Chinese and 300 Malagasy.

It is equipped with 20 bulldozers (in English), 2 scrapers (in English), 3 graders, 4 rollers, 33 trucks, crushing mills and electric generator and compressed air units.

The second earthworks brigade camps at Brickaville: It is building 24 kilometers of road between PK 263 and PK 287. It is equipped with 2 scrapers, 3 graders, 2 rollers, 30 trucks of various tonnages, 2 electric generator units and 2 compressed air units. We understand that it will

receive other equipment. In June 1979, the second earthworks brigade included 66 Chinese technicians and 174 Malagasy workers.

The third earthworks brigade is not far from Ampanamadinika. It is very well equipped. Its task is to construct 27 kilometers of road between PK 325 and PK 352. It has about the same number of personnel as the second brigade.

The quarrying brigade is quartered a little north of Marofody. It was formed at the same time as the third earthworks brigade, i.e., in 1979. Its task is to extract and crush rock for the work of the earthworks brigades.

Finally, the bridge brigade. Obviously, it constructs bridges. It contains 56 Chinese and 140 Malagasy (July 1979 figures). It is equipped with 2 well drilling rigs, 13 trucks, 40 machines of various types (electric generator units, cranes, loaders, etc.).

We have heard that the Chinese mission is going to conduct a bitumen surfacing test on 10 kilometers of road.

Up to now, since the beginning of work, the Chinese mission has spent 3 billion FMA (Malagasy francs). A total of 53 kilometers of fill has been completed, but 170 kilometers of fill remain to be done and the bitumen surfacing has not yet been started. This is to say that constructing a road is very expensive.

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(20) 4400

NATION CONTINUING TO EXPLORE NEW ENERGY SOURCES

London 8 DAYS in English 4 Oct 80 p 44

[Article by John Dimdale]

[Text] URANIUM is Tanzania's top potential mineral foreign exchange earner, according to Ali Nour Kassum, the country's minister for water, energy and minerals. He was talking to *8 Days* soon after a German firm had completed the most advanced airborne geophysical survey to be undertaken in a developing country.

A few days earlier President Julius Nyerere had told the Tanzanian parliament that the poverty stricken country's natural resources would have to be widely developed before they would be of any use. 'We cannot use our coal, or iron, or our hydroelectric potential, until we have devoted money, skill and time into converting their potential,' said the president.

The survey was commissioned and paid for by the Tanzanian government and conducted by Geosurvey International of Munich. A second German firm, Uranerz of Bonn, has now signed an agreement with the Tanzanian government to carry out extensive exploration in the south of the country. As Kassum told *8 Days*, 'they are spending an enormous amount of money and this gives cause for real hope.' Certainly the minister's office bore witness to this: every shelf and table was covered with daily, weekly and monthly reports on the progress of the search.

The discovery of significant quantities of uranium would transform the Tanzanian economy. But Dar es Salaam officials are not complacent and are continuing to search for alternative energy sources and a

corresponding reduction in the demand for foreign exchange. Tanzania is one of the few countries to have reduced its current oil consumption to a level lower than in 1972.

As an illustration of what petrol costs mean to Tanzania, the president recently pointed out that in 1976, one tonne of Tanzanian cotton bought 11 tonnes of oil. It now buys only seven tonnes. Similarly in 1976, one tonne of coffee bought 24 tonnes of oil while in 1980 it will only procure seven tonnes of oil. The bill for imported oil consumes just over half of Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings. When asked whether Opec members were receptive to pleas for concessions Kassum replied that he did not think bilateral arrangements were the correct approach. 'The industrialised nations are just as much at fault', he said. He praised the Opec Special Fund for the help it had given his country and singled out Iraq and Algeria for their generous help in the form of low interest, long-term, loans to offset recent oil price rises.

'We could supply East Africa for many years to come', he said. Hopes are currently pinned on three projects. Steigler's Gorge, in southern Tanzania, has a potential of 200,100MW of installed power. The Kidatu plant, not far from Dar es Salaam, has just completed its second phase and now has four turbines each producing 50MW. The third scheme, which has the most potential is a multinational project based on the 60,000 sq km Kagera basin in northwest Tanzania. The original signatories were

Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. Uganda recently joined the consortium in a bid to assist the area that Idi Amin occupied in his short lived invasion of Tanzania. Tanzania's commissioner to the Kagera organisation, Ndugu Ngaiza was in Bujumbura, on 22 September to finalise the next stage of

development, the Rusumo Falls. This scheme has the potential to supply all member countries with considerable power, as well as water for irrigating valuable but underdeveloped, land.

Tanzania has looked at wind power as an alternative energy source and windmills are being built in the northern town of Arusha. But they are capital intensive and unlikely to contribute much to the nation's energy problems. Wave power is not a realistic source because a coral reef runs almost the entire length of the country's coast line. Kassum acknowledges solar energy as a possibility but it also is too capital intensive to be a practical option.

Oil is still on Tanzania's list of possible energy sources. Although Agip, the Algerian oil corporation, withdrew from its original concession after finding a limited amount of gas on the Songo Songo island, it continues to search elsewhere. The area Agip initially surveyed has been taken over by the Tanzanian government with mixed results. The first bore blew out but the second disclosed gas in the order of 30 to 50bn cubic metres. A third and fourth well were drilled. The last well showed traces of oil analysed light crude.

Kassum said 'it is clearly uneconomic but it whetted our appetite and we shall continue to explore'. It is not only the Tanzanian government that has faith in the country's future. The World Bank has advanced \$30m to further the search on and offshore the Songo Songo islands.

CSO: 4420

ULTIMATUM ON CONSTITUENCIES REPORTED REVOKED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] A major political storm which loomed over Uganda last week seems to have receded. But it has not completely disappeared. It arose from a government bill presented for enactment by the country's interim parliament, the National Consultative Council (NCC). The bill wanted to establish 126 constituencies for the impending elections and had the support of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) led by former President Milton Obote. The two other parliamentary political parties, the Democratic Party (DP) led by Paul Ssemogerere and the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) led by the ruling military commission vice-chairman Yoweri Museveni, were dissatisfied with the number of constituencies, feeling that more were needed if the UPC was not to be at an advantage over the other parties. Ministers loyal to the two parties supported an amendment proposing 140 constituencies, and ended up with an ultimatum from the military commission chairman Paul Muvanga to resign or be sacked on grounds that they had shacked collective responsibility as government ministers. But either through dismissal or forced resignation, there would have only been one outcome. The UPC would be in full control of the government.

But the DP, UPM and the Conservative Party (CP), which is unrepresented in parliament, made it clear they would not co-operate with a government of UPC. Instead, they would resist it. As Museveni put it later, "in the same way we shall never accept anyone taking power by force, we shall never allow anyone taking power by fraud." That, he charged, was what the UPC was doing. It was trying to entrench itself in power at the expense of other parties. This was not only by using the principle of collective responsibility to force through the UPC bill, but by the use of the absence of the other parties to pass the bill.

The determination by the UPC to pass the bill should have been clear from the beginning. Just before the bill was presented for debate, Obote called all the UPC members of the NCC together and told them they should pass the government bill. Anyone who absented himself from the debate or voting would face dismissal from the party. That would have not been necessary if the UPC did not feel it had a vital interest in the bill. Muvanga was to exert extra leverage through the military commission.

The ruse had mixed results. While it created the confusion which led to the passing of the bill by only UPC members, it nearly resulted in the most serious crisis since the military commission took power in May. After a meeting with Ssemogerere last Thursday, Muwanga revoked his ultimatum "in the national interest." While removing heat from the crisis, it was not however enough for the other parties. They decided to boycott the NCC until a number of demands were met. One was that the enactment of the 126-constituency bill be invalidated.

The wrangle appeared to have overshadowed the announcement that the elections initially scheduled for the end of this month had been switched to December. It had become clear that much remained to be done and the elections could not be held as scheduled earlier. But the government and the electoral commission could not confirm earlier widely held belief that they will have to be switched. The confirmation came in the wake of last week's crisis--anything could be read into the coincidence--when the electoral commission chairman S.M. Kikira said the election could take place in two months "if everything goes on normally." Later in the same day he announced that the elections will take place on December 10 with the registration of voters starting on September 29, and registers completed by November 22. If last week's events are anything to go by, it will be another two months of a bruising campaign. Some of the parties may even be inclined to make short-cuts.

CSO: 4420

KINYARA REFINERY REPORTED CLOSED, SUGAR SHORTAGE PREDICTED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The scarcity of sugar in Uganda will soar to even graver dimensions when the Government-owned National Sugar Works, Kinyara, closes down for a whole year due to shortage of sugar-cane and some technical problems.

In spite of the closure of the factory, the Company will continue to employ about 3,000 workers in respect of whom nearly 2m/- will be spent every month in the form of salaries and wages. It will also have to meet a monthly recurrent expenditure to the tune of 0.5m/-.

Although the National Sugar Works was initiated nearly 10 years ago, its position as a Government company was never legalised, its books of accounts have never been audited, and the factory is uninsured.

The closure is bound to escalate the "sugar crisis" in the country since the Kinyara factory is the only source of sugar under Government control at the moment. The Lugazi sugar factory is currently at a complete standstill while the sugar produced at Kakira is sold directly by the new proprietors of Kakira Sugar Works.

A Weekly Topic Reporter who visited the factory was told that operational costs had been too high since the factory was opened because of the miserable degree of field development so far undertaken and consequently the limited availability of cane for processing.

It is understood that the Company's account has been overdrawn to the tune of 14m/- and sundry debts since 1976 have accumulated to 10m/-, and some creditors are threatening court action.

The Company's General Manager, Mr. Olwoch, told Weekly Topic that "it was no longer viable to run Kinyara Sugar Works on snap-shot decisions taken by individuals in the Ministry." He disclosed that the factory needs overhauling but the exercise would require specialised professionals and technicians.

Olwoch revealed that the Indian company which has until September 1980 a Technical Management and Operation contract with the company had advised it was no longer safe to operate the factory without risk of damage to expensive machinery and equipment.

He said that if Government desires to continue running the National Sugar Works, a comprehensive plan for field development must be evolved and matters relating to the factory operation and infrastructures must receive immediate attention.

He recalled that when he was appointed General Manager about a month ago he had to borrow 2m/- to pay wages and meet a backlog of graduated tax for employees for 1977 and 1978 because deductions made from their salaries had never been remitted to the relevant authorities.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION--After an interval of 8 years, THE PEOPLE newspaper has come out again and from now on it will be published weekly on Friday. Also, agents and bookshops throughout the country who would like to sell THE PEOPLE and advertisers who would like to advertize in THE PEOPLE should contact the commercial department, THE PEOPLE Newspaper, P.O. Box 4615 Kampala, Telephone 32416 and 32426, Kampala. The new PEOPLE will be guided by the old ideals and accepts the major challenge to be more vigorous, consistent, persistent, and more courageous to inform the people of this nation and guide their thinking into correct lines. [Text]
[LD070703 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

MUZOREWA DENIES SA IS TRAINING UANC AUXILIARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

Political Staff

THE UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, yesterday denied allegations by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, that 5 000 UANC auxiliaries were being trained in the Transvaal to subvert the Zimbabwean Government.

"If Mr Mugabe is afraid that someone is going to topple his Government by force of arms, he should not expect that to come from the UANC but from his own party's dissident element," the bishop said in a statement.

He added: "In fact, the security situation and the

lack of real freedom the nation is experiencing now is actually from these sources and not from the UANC."

He said Mr Mugabe, who made the charges during a meeting in Wedza on Saturday, should not behave like a father who punishes all his innocent children just because one of them has misbehaved.

The Prime Minister knew who was causing havoc and to blame it on the UANC was "cheap politicking as well as an injustice," said the bishop.

He said that soon after the general election the

Prime Minister had said in a meeting that he had heard there were 9 000 UANC people training in South Africa. This the UANC denied.

"Now he says there are 5 000 . . ."

Bishop Muzorewa said his Government of National Unity relinquished control of the army, police and other State organs when Lord Soames took charge of Zimbabwe in December 1979.

"Therefore any allegations in respect of private armies anywhere in Zimbabwe or elsewhere should be referred to Lord Soames," he said.

CSO: 4420

MUZENDA DEFENDS ARAB RIGHTS IN ISRAEL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] THE Foreign Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, was rousinglly applauded by ZANU (PF) Members of the House yesterday when he refused to concede any parallel between the rights of Palestinians to an autonomous homeland and the rights of white South Africans to one.

Mr Muzenda, who is also Deputy Prime Minister, said South Africa was seen as a single, indivisible entity.

Mr Muzenda referred to Zimbabwean support for a Palestinian State in a report to the House on his recent visit to the United Nations in New York.

Black MPs laughed when the only Jewish Member of Parliament, Mr John Landau, who is also Rhodesian Front Chief Whip, rose as soon as Mr Muzenda had finished speaking.

He queried in what aspects the Palestine Liberation Organisation was being supported. He said there were people not only in Zimbabwe but in other

industrial nations from which Zimbabwe was seeking money, who did not share Zimbabwe's attitude towards the PLO.

Mr Muzenda reminded Mr Landau that he had said that Zimbabwe felt Israel having fought for its own nationhood, "should not be slow to recognise the rights of others".

Mr Muzenda told the House: "I in particular cannot see the reason at all why Israel cannot agree to the existence of the Palestinians. The Arabs have now accepted Israel as a nation, and why does Israel not allow the Arabs to have their own nation, in their own country, which is called their own?"

Zimbabwe would be failing in its duty if it supported Israel "to suppress other people".

The former Foreign Minister, Mr P. K. van der Byl, rose to ask if Mr Muzenda would not agree that if the Palestinians had a right to their own separate identity and ethnic status as a country the same should apply to white South Africans.

There were angry cries of "no", "nonsense" and "one man one vote" from ZANU (PF) backbenchers.

Mr Muzenda said there was a complete misunderstanding among the white community about the Organisation of African Unity's policy on South Africa, which was not that South Africans should be removed from their country but that apartheid should be removed.

Mr Muzenda noted that the South African Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha,

had conceded the need for change in South Africa, and this in itself was an admission that there had been something wrong.

He told the House that the fact that South Africa's privileged whites had forced a system of Bantustans on the blacks did not mean the blacks approved of this system. But the move for an autonomous Palestinian homeland came from the Arabs themselves.

Mr van der Byl protested that this was identical to the South African concept.

However Mr Muzenda said Zimbabwe believed South Africa could be a single people in a single state. He added that Israelis did not wish to have the Palestinians as citizens of Israel.

The only Irish-born Member of Parliament, Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central), noted that another country whose representatives Zimbabwe had seen in New York had been Ireland.

Mr Shields hoped that after getting involved in Middle Eastern issues, Zimbabwe would not become embroiled in Irish affairs.

Mr Muzenda said the question did not appear on U.N. agendas at the moment, but if it did arise, "We shall decide on which side we are" he said.

"Don't," pleaded Mr Shields.

READING OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BILL POSTPONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE** crucial third reading of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill was postponed until today when the ruling ZANU (PF) party failed to muster the 70 votes needed in the House of Assembly to get the Bill into law.

There were 58 black MPs in the House yesterday, including the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, and about 10 of his Patriotic Front MPs as well as the president of the UANC, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, in a report.

At the start of business the ZANU (PF) chief whip, Mr Frederick Shava, was seen talking urgently to Dr Nkomo, whose support for the Bill is imperative if it is to be passed.

He then spoke to Senator Simbi Mubako, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, who is conducting the Constitutional Amendment Bill through Parliament.

The Bill reduces the qualifications for appointments to the Public Services Commission, Judicial Service Commission and Senate Legal Committee.

The Rhodesian Front chief whip, Mr John Landau, protested at the

House being brought back today to deal with the third reading.

He said there was no other business to justify a sitting of the House today and it would meet for only a few minutes if the third reading was to be its sole concern.

WASTE

This would cost many thousands of dollars, he said.

"I object most vehemently to this waste of the public money," he told the House.

Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) protested at the continual deferment of the Bill, which was approved in committee on September 19.

It has had its third reading repeatedly postponed since its originally scheduled date on October 1 while the Government whips marshalled their MPs for the crucial vote.

Amid howls of protest from the Government benches, Mr Gaunt said the Government should face the fact that it was not going to get the 70 votes it needed and should withdraw what he regarded as "a bad piece of legislation".

Wing Commander Gaunt said that each day Government Ministers left for overseas to solicit aid for worthy development projects. Meanwhile Parliament itself was wasting the nation's money.

Mr P. K. van der Byl added: "I wish, too, to voice my strongest objections to the way the whole principle of the workings of Parliament is being gerrymandered at the moment."

Recalling last week's Government boycott of the debate on law and order, which was struck off the order paper when there was no quorum, Mr van der Byl said that the Government had now twice suppressed this discussion "on a matter of great public importance".

Mr van der Byl said the third reading of the Constitutional Amendment Bill was having to be postponed again "simply and solely because the whips of the Government side have not organised their affairs properly".

STIFLE

If it was the Government's intention to stifle Zimbabwe's Parliament, then the sooner the RF members, the country, and the world at large knew this, the better, he said.

Mr Albert Taderera (ZANU-PF, Victoria) said that a crisis had now been reached.

On the Government side it was believed the Bill would be discussed today or tomorrow.

"It is not reasonable for anyone to stand up and challenge the popular will of Government," he protested.

He accused the Rhodesian Front members of trying "for opposition's sake" to get into the news.

"News for us is non-existent," said Mr Tadeo. His party could kill news or create it as it wished.

He said Members on his side wished Mr Mubako to have ample time to prepare his papers in connection with the Bill and they were not worried about the taxpayers' money.

"You can continue paying," he told the RF members. "If you don't want to pay there is a passage — 'the yellow route'."

Mr Mubako said he understood there was indeed enough business to justify a sitting of the Assembly today.

He however, intended to request today that the Bill's third reading be postponed "until further notice".

There was confusion, however, when the Speaker put the motion that the debate be adjourned — which was carried on a voice vote — and asked "what date for resumption?"

The Leader of the House and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, rose to reply "tomorrow air" while Mr Mubako, seated immediately behind him, called "until further notice".

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, replied on behalf of the Government earlier in the brief session when Mr van der Byl requested that his motion on security be restored to the order paper.

CONDEMNED

The motion condemned acts committed by bandits and dissident guerrillas and demanded Government action both to re-establish order and to disarm guerrillas who did not join the national army.

Mr Zvobgo said the Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, had given comprehensive and fair treatment to the subject in recent speeches and it would not be in the public interest to allow a new debate covering the same ground.

"It is quite clear that certain members may, for their own mischievous purposes, try to whip up emotion in this country on a matter which is now fully under control, and on that account the motion should be denied," he said.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) protested at Mr Zvobgo's reply and said it conflicted with the advice of the Minister of Labour, and Social Welfare, Mr Kumbira Kanga.

Last week Mr Kanga told RF members that Mr van der Byl's motion should be restored to the order paper.

Mr Irvine vehemently denied the allegation that there was any plan to whip up emotion or to be mischievous.

Mr van der Byl's motion was defeated on a voice vote but Mr Irvine interjected that it had been "a pyrrhic victory" for the Government.

TWENTY NEW FIRMS TO SET UP IN SALISBURY

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **MORE** than twenty foreign companies plan to open offices in Salisbury following the recent economic resources conference in the city, said Dr Syd Kelly, who organised the conference.

He told *Business Herald* that some of these were thinking of switching their Africa headquarters from Nairobi and Johannesburg to Salisbury.

Possible forthcoming investment was about \$20 million spread throughout mining, agriculture and infrastructure.

"Delegates were impressed by the services and efficiency in the industries and the infrastructure and economy

as a whole." The conference was attended by 370 people from 35 countries.

"The conference enabled the delegates to have a better understanding of this country's economy, particularly business," said Dr Kelly.

RECORDINGS

He said representatives of the multinational corporations were inspired by

the speech given by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, when he opened the conference. "There has been a great demand for tape recordings and copies of the speech."

On trade, Dr Kelly said there had been great interest in buying raw materials from the mining and agricultural sectors. Some countries wanted to supply Zimbabwe with heavy machinery for mining and agriculture.

Some delegates were concerned at the lack of skilled manpower and asked for Government policy on immigration, expatriate skills and dividend remittability.

They are interested in training local people and were looking to local institutions to assist if necessary. The conference cost \$120 000 and was sponsored by international and local business houses.

During the conference, \$30 000 was spent on transporting delegates to various parts of the country where they saw industries and talked to several members of the public.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER FOR TOBACCO FARMER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] TOBACCO prices on the two Salisbury auction floors are strengthening and last week hit the highest average level to date.

Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said there was no doubt that prices had improved, and would continue to stay at this level until the end of the production year.

In an interview yesterday, he attributed the improvement in prices to the drought in the United States, which had badly affected the tobacco crop, and the stabilising of the local market by limiting next year's crop.

"By limiting the crop we have forced the buyer who doesn't hold stock to buy in anticipation for next year," he said.

Zimbabwe produces American substitute flavoured tobacco which is now attracting overseas buyers. Another attraction is that the country has the only auction in the world where free market conditions apply.

Mr Palmer said demand increased where there was a shortage of certain styles of tobacco.

"At the moment the demand is for a soft,

snuffy, spotty tobacco, and that's going for up to \$3.50 a kg," Mr Palmer said.

Mr Palmer said two big international buyers had come back into the market and, with the other buyers, "they are looking for good, traditional, Central African, soft-quality tobacco — and they are prepared to pay for it."

"They are buying and they're buying very strongly."

As a result, farmers were a "little more reassured" and were going "flat out" for better quality in their crops this season.

But in spite of the average increases, prices were still below production costs.

Farmers were still concerned about the increased production costs, the increased price of fertiliser and the minimum wages.

"Unless the farmer gets \$1.15 a kg next year he is not going to cover his costs of production again for the third year."

Mr Palmer called for a guaranteed minimum price for tobacco which would avoid an over-supply.

"I envisage some form of production control over the next two or three years. We must never oversupply again," he said.

The present trend in prices is a reversal from the situation a few months ago.

Last week, the 36th week since sales started, the average price of tobacco was 93.7c a kg. At the beginning of July it was as low as 88c a kg after dropping from 94c a kg in the first week that the floors opened in April.

It had been predicted that the tobacco industry would collapse. Farmers suggested closing the two auction floors and placing all the tobacco in storage until prices improved.

Mr Palmer said a further strengthening effect on tobacco was the \$27 million by which the Government undertook to guarantee support to the industry.

ROMEO AP GUERRILLAS MOVED TO SEKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

(Text) ABOUT 1 200 ZIPRA former guerrillas from assembly point Romeo and Mushumbi Pools will arrive at Seke Unit O tomorrow, Patriotic Front officials said in Salisbury yesterday.

They were due to arrive last week with thousands of ZANLA men who have been settled at Zengeza 4, Chitungwiza.

Their arrival was delayed because of transport problems.

There would be a reception tomorrow when the former guerrillas join the 200 that were already in the camp at Seke Unit O. Mr Peter Katsande, an official of the party's provincial office, said yesterday.

"But the big occasion will be on Sunday," he said. "We will be having welcome celebrations for the former guerrillas."

"The Minister of Home

Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, will be among the hundreds of people at the celebrations.

"Other dignitaries and church leaders are expected at the welcome celebrations."

Mr. Katsande said the party was trying to hire about 100 buses to carry

people to [word indistinct] from Kake on Sunday.

"But it appears we may not get as many as that," he said.

Mr Swazini Ndhlovu, a PF official, said the company which was building the houses in the camp had been asked to speed up its work.

"We do not know how long it will take to bring all the units but as soon as the accommodation is completed, all the former ZIPRA guerrillas will move in," he said.

CELEBRATIONS

ZANU (PF) officials at Zengeza 4 said yesterday that plans were going ahead for a mammoth party to celebrate the arrival of more than 2 000 former ZANLA guerrillas, who arrived last week.

The party will be held on Saturday.

There were tears of joy as 1 173 refugees from Victory Camp School, near Lusaka, arrived in Bulawayo at 8.15 p.m. yesterday in the final phase of the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees from Zambia, reports our correspondent.

The group, which arrived in 16 railway coaches with two other coaches carrying their baggage, included 901 secondary school girls, 90 recently qualified sec-

ondaries, 130 boys aged between seven and 14, 38 teachers and other supporting staff.

Crowds of enthusiastic relatives and PF supporters were at the railway siding and at the reception centre to welcome them.

Most of the girls appeared to be in good health and were evidently in high spirits.

They burst into song and cheers, and shouted PF slogans as soon as they arrived at the railway siding.

After their arrival the pupils were told that they would not be sent to their homes but would be sent to school.

Mr. Stephen Nkomo a

Patriotic Front MP addressing the refugees at the Luveve reception centre, said: "We in Parliament have discussed with the Minister of Education and agreed that children from Mozambique and Zambia must continue their education. That is the assurance I give you."

He said parents, friends and relatives were free to see the pupils, but should not take them away as this might mean forfeiture of their educational opportunities.

LOME CONVENTION SUGAR AGREEMENT REACHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **COMPLETE** agreement has finally been reached for Zimbabwe to accede to the Lome Convention. The Common Market Commission yesterday set a firm date for the implementation of the sugar quota, ending the deadlock on the last remaining obstacle.

The commission has set the trading year beginning July 1982 as the latest by which the 25 000-tonne quota will become effective. And the industry is overjoyed.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Sugar Association said: "This is the best solution we could ever have hoped for and we are very happy at the outcome. There will be no problem in our fulfilling the quota."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which handled the negotiations, said: "We are pleased that agreement has been reached and we are satisfied with what has been achieved."

World prices are much higher than those guaranteed under Lome, but it is believed that by 1983 they will have fallen below these.

A sugar industry source said: "We will be getting the best of both worlds."

All that remains now is a formal signing between the Government and the EEC Council of Ministers, followed by ratification by the nine individual member States of the Common Market.

Agreement has already been reached on tobacco and beef. Zimbabwe can export 8 100 tonnes of homeless beef a year and an unlimited amount of tobacco duty free.

● Today's Business Herald features: Chrome exports drive; Rhonal Insurance deal with Zambians; Karina Textiles expansion; and BCCI bank venture — latest moves and background.

MISREADING OF CONDITIONS LED TO TAXI STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE five-day taxi strike that ended in Salisbury on Tuesday was caused by a misreading of the Government Gazette, according to the manager of Rixi, Mr Pat Travers.**

The Government Gazette recently published amended conditions in the transport industry. The amendment said that in addition to the minimum wage, a commission of 22 percent in each dollar must be paid.

The conditions in the amendment said that the minimum wage plus commission should be not less than \$100 a month and that if fares were increased or decreased after September 29 1978 the commission must be calculated on a set formula.

Mr Travers said the formula took into account a 50 percent increase in fares since 1978 and that the official rate of commission was 14.6 percent

and not 22 percent as the drivers thought.

The formula to determine the commission was 100 multiplied by the existing commission, divided by the percentage increase in fares.

He said taxi fares were controlled by the Government. The ceiling at the moment was 40c a kilometre but the companies were charging only 30c.

"It is obvious that if our fares are forced up by increased input costs and the rate of commission is static then our revenue will decrease."

By using the formula nobody lost because although commission would be less with an increase in fares the driver's take-home pay was not affected, he said.

Since 1978, Mr Travers said, the income of his drivers had risen by 88.8 percent.

Taxi drivers ended their strike on Tuesday after their employees agreed to pay them 18 percent commission—3.4 percent more than the official rate. No formula was used in the commission offer.

Several drivers yesterday said they were confused and felt that the Government should issue a statement about the official rate of commission.

"If fares change and our commission changes then we want to know from the Government what we are entitled to—not some figure subject to a whole lot of provisions," said one taxi-driver.

AIR FORCE USED IN TRACKING POACHERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **AN intensive military-style operation, involving police and aircraft, has been set up in the Que Que area to combat stock theft and poaching.**

Units of the air force are using fixed-wing light aircraft for reconnaissance flights over the areas of commercial farming land to the south and west of Que Que.

Specially trained police patrol teams are deployed by helicopter to investigate anything suspicious, such as cattle obviously out of place or poachers' fire.

Police foot patrols are being landed in some of the more inaccessible areas.

The round-the-clock operation, involving about 30 armed police and several aircraft, started last week and is expected to last for at least two or three weeks.

It is thought to be the first time the air force has been involved in an operation against stock thieves. Patrols have previously moved around in vehicles on the ground.

The airborne operation at Que Que began a few days before a statement on Friday by Midlands MP, Mr Henry Ellsworth, that about half of the

stock theft in the country now takes place in that area.

Police acknowledge that Que Que rural district is one of the areas of Zimbabwe hardest hit by stock theft and poaching.

Chief Superintendent Rob Anderson, officer commanding Que Que police district, said that in the first six months of this year more than 800 head of cattle were reported stolen.

He said: "To combat the increase in stock theft a specialised stock theft team was formed in July. To date it has been responsible for the recovery of 218 head of cattle, valued at approximately \$25 000, and for the arrest of 18 stock thieves."

"The present operation is an extension of the activities of the stock theft team and incorporates anti-poaching patrols. It is run virtually along military lines."

Chief Superintendent Anderson said poaching had been on the increase in recent months. He was especially concerned about snaring, which was indiscriminate and often affected cattle.

"One of the greatest obstacles involved in stock theft and poaching investigations is the distance that has to be covered. With the use of aircraft, this problem has been overcome," he said.

Our Bulawayo Correspondent writes that members of the National Army are patrolling Bulawayo's western suburbs with the police.

Patrols made up of policemen with members of the integrated army, consisting of ex-ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrillas and members of the former security forces, were deployed in the suburbs yesterday.

NATIONAL HERD 'TO BE BIGGER THAN EVER'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] AN encouraging picture of beef production in Zimbabwe was painted by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni.

During question time, Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands), Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) and Mr Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) questioned the 30 percent depletion in the country's breeding stock, and asked how long the national herd would take to rebuild to its former levels.

Information given by the Minister showed that the size of the herd dropped steadily from 8.65 million in 1978 to little more than 5 million this

year. Mr Elsworth pointed out that the loss of breeding stock was even more serious. From 1.1 million to 740 000.

Mr Makoni acknowledged that the beef producing industry was experiencing some problems — and in some cases serious difficulties — but he told the House that his Ministry had committed itself to rebuilding the national herd to a size even greater than the top level in the past, and suggested this could take as few as three years, or as many as six.

Mr Elsworth disputed claims by the Minister, Senator Denis Norman, that the herd could be

back to 1978 levels within three to four years. He expected a reconstruction period of six to seven years.

While he welcomed the Deputy Minister's announcement that there were 180 000-200 000 cows now ready for breeding — which could theoretically bolster the size of the herd quite quickly — he suggested that at present beef prices this breeding stock would not be used. He told Mr Makoni that any attempts to solve Zimbabwe's beef shortage hinged on the necessity for "across-the-board price rises of 25 to 30 percent".

Mr Makoni repeated that the Government was making "strenuous efforts" to alleviate the problems of the beef industry, and promised that its solutions, which would follow meetings with beef producers, would be "both long term and effective".

A question raised by Mr Elsworth on lowering local beef gradings because no beef would be available for export was ordered to be put on the later order paper by the Speaker. Mr Elsworth had suggested that lower gradings would avoid the need for using maize meal as cattle fodder, which had gone up 60 percent in price in one year.

Mr Makoni told Mr Andersen that a "healthy" size for the national herd would be more than six million, with an annual offtake of about 600 000.

FORUM OF 'DECISIONMAKERS' CALLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] **DECISION** makers from different walks of Zimbabwean life, including the Government, commerce and industry, have been invited to a forum to discuss specific national issues.

Announcing this in an inaugural Roaming Foundation lecture delivered at the Education Centre in Windhoek yesterday, the principal of Rancho House College in Salisbury, Mr Ken Mew, said the series of discussions would provide a "specialist advisory service".

He said the college had an important role to play in its relationship with leaders in the Government, industry and commerce and other educational and training centres.

"Decisions are made by adults and we must not neglect those who are required to make those decisions," he said.

Stressing the need for adult education, he said it was unfortunate that so few governments considered it a priority.

The reason for this was that adult education had become synonymous with "a lot of activities which are not adult education in the traditional sense."

"More importantly, we have neglected our leaders. We have become associated with literacy schemes, remedial educa-

tion, while overlooking the group with whom we should be most concerned, leaders."

He said decision makers needed all the help they could get but rarely did adult education programmes provide for it.

Mr Mew described the general aims of adult education as independent thinking, intellectual flexibility, open-mindedness, social sensitivity, awareness and responsibility.

NEW BANK TALKS CONTINUE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] FINAL details for establishing a new commercial bank in Zimbabwe in partnership with the European finance group BCCI Holdings (Luxembourg) S.A., have still not been completed.

A Ministry of Finance spokesman said lawyers for BCCI and the Government were working on the legal technicalities. "Terms for suitable agreement are being negotiated," he said.

It's understood the first approach came from the Luxembourg group and that discussions have been going on for some time. Sources have also indicated that the Government will take a majority stake in the new bank.

In mid-September the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, announced that BCCI would provide managerial and technical expertise during the early stages of the bank's operation. The handling of the day to day operations and training Zimbabweans is likely to be done by staff from the group's bank and Credit and Commerce International subsidiary.

Little is known in Zimbabwe about the BCCI group. Members of the ruling families of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Abu Dhabi account for

some 35 percent of the holding company's equity.

The Bank of America at one time held 30 percent of the shares, but announced two years ago it intended reducing its stake and eventually disposing of its holding. Whether this operation has been completed is not yet known.

A further 40 percent is in the hands of International Credit and Investment, a company registered in another tax haven, the Cayman Islands.

BCCI is headed by Pakistani banker Mr Agha Hasan Abedi who set up the company with Arab and American backing in Luxembourg in 1972 after the

Pakistan Government nationalised all banks.

Since then a network of branches has been built up in Africa, the United States, the Middle East and Far East, Britain and Canada.

In Africa BCCI has offices in Nigeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland and Togo.

BCCI Holdings annual report for 1979 shows total resources of the group totalling U.S.\$3 913 940 943 (£27 449 228 999) and pre-tax profits of U.S.\$24 221 413 (£21 709 623).

MAIZE HARVEST EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] **THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, rejected fears that the agricultural industry was faced with impending disaster and an inability to feed the country's population.**

Speaking in the Senate during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill — which gives effect to the Budget's estimates of expenditure — Senator Norman said he was "delighted" to report that the maize harvest this year had been 100 000 tonnes more than estimated.

Maize imports to Zimbabwe (from South Africa) had stopped several weeks ago, he said.

Stock theft — which threatened to cripple the beef industry during the war years — had largely been brought under control through measures taken by the Government and had led to a revival of interest in cattle breeding.

The beef shortage now affecting the country, he described as "a short-term problem".

He also mentioned the Upper Bushes that wheat supplies — reportedly at their lowest level in years

— would be sufficient in November and December.

The question, rather, was whether there would be adequate baking facilities, he said.

He told Senator Jack Mussett he had read a report in yesterday's edition of the Herald that wheat supplies were at a dangerously low level, but noted that the source of the report had been the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.

"This is a tactic with which I am very familiar," said Senator Norman, himself a former chairman of the association.

He was aware that a reduced hectareage of wheat had been planted this year and that less would be planted in the Lowveld in 1981, but said he was looking for a greater hectareage of wheat to be planted in Mashonaland and Highveld.

He told Senator Sam Whaley that the Government was "well aware of the need to provide the food requirements of the people and that, generally speaking, home-grown food is cheaper than the imported substitute".

It would be necessary to increase wheat planting from next season onwards and proposals for achieving this, and improving beef production would be presented next week.

Senator Norman told Senator Lou Ankers that a commission would be appointed to make a general report on the agricultural industry, but this would take a year to 18 months.

"In the meantime I am endeavouring to bring all agricultural prices into one annual review.

"The problem with pricing at present is when one has made a correction for one commodity or crop, one tends to place the other commodities at a disadvantage and in many cases make them unprofitable," the Minister said.

LESS FOOD

He warned that, in the coming years, there would be less food available on world markets, obliging the Government to ensure enough food was produced from local resources.

Senator Norman shared Senator Mussett's hope that the high bran-content "national loaf" would not make its reappearance in Zimbabwe.

The Minister dealt at length with points raised by Senator Agrippa Makunde, whom he congratulated for persuading squatters to move back to their homes last week.

On the subject of cattle diseases, Senator Norman said he was happy to report that the restoration of dipping tanks was well advanced and the whole programme should

be completed before the rains.

Stock losses through tick-borne diseases recently had been "astronomical", but now that weekly dipping had been reintroduced the position had improved, although there were some areas in which political intimidation against dipping was still being practised.

He appealed to all Senators with influence in the rural tribal areas to urge the people to bring their cattle forward for dipping as quickly as possible.

The Minister reassured Senator Murrett that the country would not run short of butter or milk, at least until after the rainy season.

He also said that the Veterinary Department was taking every precaution to prevent swine fever from entering the country.

Senator Mark Partridge said the policy of subsidising basic foods could lead only to excessive taxation, which would depress the economy as a whole.

It was far better to have realistic prices for foodstuffs in an expanding economy, he said.

DEMANDS

Senator Norman replied that he was already consulting his Cabinet colleagues to meet the growing demands on the Exchequer. It was better to ask for increases in prices as the need arose, than to ask for a blanket increase that would affect the whole economy.

The Minister said it could take up to five years for Zimbabwe's depleted national beef herd to regain full strength. He told Senator John Shoniwa that progress would depend on when work restoring the herd began.

"I believe that in the commercial farming sector one should allow a period of time of three to four years, and in the subsistence sector, because of the greater difficulties, full restoration could take a year longer," he said.

In response to questions asked by Senator Mudo-meni Chivende on the difficulties faced by tribal farmers, he said that 15 000 small-scale farmers were to be assisted with loans for the 1980/85 season. He said the system of loan approvals may have thrown up some anomalies, and advised the Senator to give him details of any evident mistakes.

He assured Senator Bob Blunt that his Ministry and that of Resettlement and Rural Development were co-operating in matters which affected them both.

Senators Partridge and Ankers both stressed their concern about the number of experienced technical staff leaving the Ministry

of Agriculture, and Mr Norman admitted his Ministry had suffered "severe losses" over the past three years. "And there are going to be further resignations," he told the House.

However, he was confident that the picture was not hopeless, and said a recruitment drive for suitably qualified Zimbabweans — both inside the country and outside — had been launched.

"There may be in the short term a small setback in services because, although some of the potential recruits are adequately qualified, they do in many cases lack experience which can only be gained after appointment," he said.

He thanked the two Senators for their complimentary remarks on the work of officials of his Ministry. Mr Partridge had said Zimbabwe's agricultural industry was among the best in the world — a position it could never have achieved without the help of Ministry officials.

Mr Norman told Senator Partridge that foot and mouth disease was still a serious problem in Matabeleland. Its eradication was being impeded by the security situation in some of the more remote areas.

However, he assured the House that the Government was extremely anxious to prevent the disease spreading into Botswana.

Questioned on the tsetse fly control situation, the Minister disclosed that a new series of tests was soon to be conducted at Kariba using odour-based controls and the capture and sterilisation of female flies.

PROJECTS

He also said a new organisation, to be known as the "Southern African Development Co-ordinating Commission" was to be set up, which would deal with agricultural problems in the area, probably using Zimbabwe as a base. Most of its projects would probably be initiated by this country, said Senator Norman, but he gave no more details.

Replying to points raised by Senator Mrs Tsitsi Manyati on food supplies, the Minister said that in some rural areas ploughing was slow because of the lack of oxen. But he was glad to announce that a start had been made with a small fleet of tractors which would assist with the ploughing programme.

"I would advocate an extension of this policy until a properly planned co-operative system can be introduced," he said.

During the current beef shortage proteins could be obtained from other

foods such as fish and lamb and other meats.

Replying to criticisms by Senator Partridge of the promotions policy applied to specialists in the Department of Agriculture, which he called "ridiculous and senseless", the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, said the present policy was necessary to maintain standards.

It also reflected the Government's desire to promote reconciliation by "removing the injustices of the past".

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TOP CHROME PRODUCERS SEEK CONTRACTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD In English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S** chrome producers are in the middle of a worldwide sales drive. Both Union Carbide and Rhodaf are seeking to secure major international contracts.

October is the traditional month when most contracts for the following year are entered into and mining industry sources said this week that Union Carbide had already secured the sale of 20 000 tonnes of ferrochrome to France. The deal is believed to be worth U.S.\$10 million (244.25 million).

UC managing director Mr Leo Kimble, when contacted yesterday was reluctant to comment. "I cannot confirm or deny it. We don't talk about our business," he said.

It is reported from Rhodaf that with the international steel industry in recession, competition among chrome producers is getting fiercer as they attempt to secure deals with stainless steel manufacturers and other users.

Zimbabwe is now said to be trying to squeeze South Africa out of the race. With the rail line to Maputo open it is understood that U.C. now plans to ship 80 percent of its ferrochrome production through the Mozambique port and the remainder through the Republic.

A Herald correspondent reports from Tokyo that a

senior Union Carbide executive has been in the Japanese capital this week to explain the company's mining and smelting plants.

According to the report, Japanese industry sources said they had been informed that Rhomet, a Union Carbide subsidiary in Zimbabwe, now had four electric furnaces for high carbon ferrochrome production in operation and its remaining two idle furnaces would be put back into operation during 1981, giving the company a total production capacity of some 810 000 tonnes a year.

The company aims to sell one-third of that to the Japanese. However, the market is extremely tight as Japan's needs have shrunk in line with declining steel output, so that the only way the Zimbabwe operations could achieve its objective would be by displacing someone else — namely, South Africa.

Industry sources said UC planned to increase production and sale of high carbon charge chrome (chrome content 63.00 percent and carbon 6.5 percent) in order to compete with South African charge chrome.

The Japanese have been told that Rhomet has a considerable advantage over South African charge chrome, which is lower in chrome and higher in carbon content.

The company plans to start full scale contract negotiations later this year for 1981 loading.

Asked about the Japanese export drive UC's Mr Kimble said: "We do have people who travel the globe on routine business. Certainly my production manager has been to Japan."

The managing director of Rhodaf, Mr Tony Shepherd, is out of the country and is believed to be looking for business abroad. Two other directors, Mr R. J. Hedley and Mr G. A. Carey-Smith, are also out of the country.

RESIGNATION OF ALMOST 1,000 CIVIL SERVANTS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] A TOTAL of 949 civil servants had left Government employment between April this year and the beginning of this month, the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove said.

During debate on his Ministry in the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, giving effect to Government expenditure announced in the Budget, Mr Hove also announced that the freeze on promotions and appointments in the public service, instituted earlier this year, had been removed in eight Ministries, and was being relaxed in many others.

The Minister gave the following breakdown of resignations, according to age:

The over-40s bracket — 114

Between 35 and 39 — 120

Under 35 — 715

He said he was glad to announce that promotions and appointments had been "unfrozen" in the following Ministries: Economic Planning and Development, Foreign Affairs, Information and Tourism, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Labour and Social Services, Manpower Planning Development, Mines, Energy and Energy Resources, and Works.

It was difficult to say how many Zimbabweans abroad had applied for posts with the Government since independence, Mr Hove said, because many of those living abroad had returned home before even applying for work here, and many others had come here on holiday, made their applications, and then returned abroad.

However, Mr Hove said, 620 Zimbabweans living abroad had applied for work here. Of these 49 had been appointed, and 182 were being actively considered.

FALL-OFF IN WANKIE COAL SALES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] **PHYSICAL volume of sales for the year ending August 31 by Wankie Colliery Company are marginally better than those for the previous year.**

Profits, however, are 28.5 percent better but the board has decided to hold the final dividend unchanged at 6c per share, consequently the total dividend of 10c for the year is only 11 percent better than the 7c pay-out.

In October last year I forecast earnings per share for 1980 of 17c and Wankie now report earnings of 16.92c. However, the closeness of these figures is disappointing for upon the issue of its half-year results of 11c per share I commented that my estimate of 17c "will definitely be exceeded".

The main reason for the disappointing second half was the fall-off in the volume of coal sales in the first six months sales volume was 11.5 percent up on the same period in the previous year but sales in the final six months grew by only 2.6 percent compared with the final half of 1979.

This performance coupled with increased labour costs obviously cut deeply into Wankie's earnings and is the reason for the dividend being held down to 10c. In view of Wankie's cash needs for capital asset modernisation and production expansion one can view the final dividend as being generous.

Even if production had not been reduced by work stoppages in the final half one doubts whether the final dividend would have exceeded 6c. This indicates that Wankie's are realistically priced at around the 165/170 mark.

Shangani

Year ended June 30	1st half 1980	2nd half 1980	Total 1980
Operating profit	1 200	1 252	2 452
Interest	(1 163)	(1 163)	(2 326)
Net profit	37	147	184

Shangani had a most disappointing final half for the year ended June 30 1980.

As shown above, operating profit fell by 31 percent and the net profit by 79 percent to a measly \$147 000. The chairman's statement will have a bearish effect on the market.

Exceptional 1980 sales from stockpiled concentrates and sludge will not recur in 1981, production costs will rise, the selling price of nickel will remain steady and thus after interest a loss will be made.

Furthermore due to equipment problems and a shortage of skilled workers the new vertical shaft is three months behind schedule. In addition, Anglo and Johnnies will have to provide more loans as well as bridging finance.

It looks like being an expensive and long haul before Shangani starts paying dividends.

Rescco

How Meikles managed to buy controlling S.A. shareholders' Dorbyl out at 110c per share (when the market price this year has not been below 150c) has been a business mystery until now.

On the latest results the shares are certainly

overpriced at 220c. Investors should expect a better P/E ratio than 10.4/1 and a better dividend yield than 5.4% from a heavy engineering company engaged in this type of capital goods industry.

Rescco turnover stayed static in 1980, profit before tax rose by only 5 percent and it was through a drop of 92% in the tax charge that Rescco managed to earn almost 26 percent more than in 1979.

With earnings of 21.2 and a dividend of 12c per share and no growth in turnover and an effective tax rate of 1.4 percent in 1980, one can now begin to understand how Meikles managed to buy in at 110c. The price should on these results, move sharply down off 220c.

Dunlop

It has been reported that Dunlop plans to go "public" by placing 25 percent of its capital with employees and the general public.

Hopefully the SNE will rule that this low percentage local public holding will not be acceptable to secure a listing. If only 25 percent is offered to the public, one wonders how this can possibly meet the exchange's requirement that there should be "a sufficient spread of shareholders."

Radar

A company in the news recently has been Radar Metal Industries. On October 1 it was announced that \$1 million had been raised by the issue and placing of 1991/1995 secured loan stock but the interest rate to be paid and the use to which the cash is to be put was omitted.

On October 3, one's early morning drowsiness was suddenly dispelled by seeing a Radar notice headed "warning announcement." But all was well — it simply told shareholders not to sell their shares as they may be hearing something shortly to their advantage.

Four days later a "further announcement" came plus the promise of another announcement. Let's hope the next one is informative to Radar shareholders.

The "further announcement" seemed to be drafted for the information of Amalgamated Laundries shareholders and not those of Radar. One was told that Radar had exchanged its entire interest in one S.A. subsidiary and 60 percent in another for a 44.4 percent holding in Amalgamated Laundries. This deal, it said, was expected to increase Amalgamated Laundries' profits by 18c per share but not a word was said as to by how

much the deal would increase Radar's earnings. I now await a "further-further announcement."

Capri

Chairman Mr. Bob Matthews of Capri provides an earnings forecast of about 40c per share for the year ending June 30 1981. On Tuesday's closing middle price of 150 this gives a P/E ratio of 3.75/1 and if the dividend is covered twice, as it was this last year, then the return of this price will be 13.3 percent.

It is good to see yet another chairman providing his shareholders with an earnings figure based on expected results. As Capri must re-establish a dividend pattern (payouts were omitted in '76-'77 and '79) it would have been helpful if the company's policy on dividends could have been given as well.

The various divisions of Capri did well in 1980, with the exception of the wire fence division which was closed down and all are expected to do better in 1981.

The signs division has "a very satisfactory order book" the demand for refrigerators and freezers exceeds supply because of foreign currency limitations and the wire products division has had to stop jobbing to meet local and increasing export orders for its furniture.

The associated South African freezer and refrigerator company continues to grow and moves into larger premises in December; so too do the Salisbury companies which expand into their new premises in January 1981.

Taking the above into account and the fact that the 1980 earnings of almost 31c were made up of 10c in the first half and

21c in the second, there seems little doubt that the forecast of 40c will be achieved.

The annual report shows that the board has

used the 1980 earnings to tidy up the group's affairs. The surplus of \$214 000 on the sale of certain foreign subsidiaries was used to write off the bulk of the intangible asset "cost of control" \$228 000, the balance being set off against 1980 earnings.

The Capri group decided to change an accounting

policy in 1980 by setting profits aside for the total amount of any possible (although even unlikely) liability that may arise in the future.

This has had the effect of reducing 1980 profits by \$52 000 or 7c per share and placing the amount to an internal reserve account. It was only two years ago that the group abandoned this policy and wrote back the balance on the deferred tax account to unappropriated profits.

Now that the group has opted for the full liability method it will be hard for them to convince readers of the report that this 1980 deduction was not a profit-smoothing tactic if they should wish to change in the future to the less arduous partial provision for deferred tax.

This new accounting policy to provide for the total possible deferred tax liability using the "liability method" created an anomaly because another policy of Capri is that "the group does not provide for foreign withholding taxes which would

liability and quantified the amount, which according to my calculations looks like \$60 000. Accounting policies must be comparable and meaningful otherwise accounts can lose their value and credibility.

be payable on dividends declared from retained profits of foreign subsidiaries and associates."

One surmises that the liability for this tax could be considerable, particularly as the 1980 profit after tax of \$306 000 is made up of almost \$232 000 from a South African subsidiary and that none of this was remitted to Capri Zimbabwe by the financial year end.

One wonders why Capri has not at least noted this matter as a contingent

INCREASED DEMAND FOR WHEAT DEPLETES STOCKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] ZIMBABWE is running low on wheat and the national reserves could reach a minimum level next year, says Mrs Pat Henson, administrative executive of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.

In an interview yesterday, she said production had declined because of the security situation, drought, and a drop in the number of commercial farmers. There had also been increased consumption of bread.

Wheat supplies in the Soviet Union, China and the United States have considerable influence over the World supply situation.

The Russian crop is down by about 20 million tonnes, the Chinese crop is also down by about 7 per cent and the American crop which was described as a record, has been affected by drought.

Closer to home, the South African wheat crop has been severely affected by drought and production is down by about 500 000 tonnes, Mrs Henson said.

Zimbabwe is now confronted with the possibility

of producing insufficient wheat to meet increasing local demand.

"The most persistent trend in developing countries has been increased consumption, which has risen by about 60 percent in the last 10 years," she said.

Over the last four years production in this country has been declining while consumption has increased by about 10 percent.

In 1976, 44 000 ha were grown as opposed to 33 000 ha this year.

"Were it not for the fact that the country had a stockpile from previous years, production in 1980 would be insufficient to meet demand."

"A key influence has been the price factor and declining profitability," she added.

Although the millers have indicated an annual average increase in consumption of 10 percent.

Mrs Henson said the association believes this will go higher.

"Throughout Africa with increased urbanisation and wages there has been increased consumption of bread."

INCREASE

"We are told that in Zambia during the years immediately following independence consumption of bread increased by 30 percent a year. In addition it is believed that bread constitutes 40 percent of the urban African's diet," Mrs Henson said.

In spite of Zimbabwe being better off than other countries with "outstanding crops in some

areas", the crop this year has been damaged by hail and frost in certain areas.

She said the stock held by millers were the lowest they had ever been, "which means our safety margin is that much lower".

"The crunch will come in 1981 and unless there is an increase in production we are looking at a minimum stock holding."

International food agencies indicate that a national policy should be to have a minimum of three months reserve in respect of staple food requirements.

The current wheat price in Zimbabwe is \$150 a tonne, while South African farmers get \$106 and the export parity price is more than \$250 a tonne.

In view of the world shortage, Zimbabwe is faced with the problem of source supply and the logistics of moving large quantities of the commodity.

"We do not believe the introduction of a national loaf would be beneficial or acceptable from the social point of view," she said.

One of the main drawbacks is that the national loaf does not have durable qualities and gives marketing problems over distances.

Prescribed wheat price negotiations for the 1980 winter wheat crop are believed to be currently underway.

ETHANOL FUEL--FEW PROBLEMS SO FAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S recent change from pure petrol to ethanol blend has had no major side-effects on motor vehicles, a Herald survey showed yesterday.

Many garage owners said the main complaints they had received from motorists were erratic idling and difficult starts in cold weather. These problems were normally experienced by owners of older cars and was caused by the blend making the mixture in the carburettor too lean.

Some motorists have had to fit bigger jets in their carburettors while others have had their jets adjusted.

Some garage owners said it was too early to say what effect the blend was having on plastic fuel lines.

One garage owner said many people tended to blame any minor faults on the blend.

"One woman telephoned to say that her car would not start, and she was adamant that it was because of the blend. When our mechanic got there, he found that her car's ignition was faulty," he said.

A spokesman for the Motor Trades Association said the MTA was not aware of any major problems caused by the blend.

OLDER CARS

An oil company representative said he had received some reports about cars having difficulty in starting during winter, but added that they had all been older cars. He had not received any complaints from owners of newer models.

Another complaint was that the blend tended to eat away at paintwork on the car. He said this was due to the benzol content of the blend and could be avoided by washing off any spills immediately.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said the Ministry was aware of the minor side-effects being experienced by some motorists. "We issued a statement on May 1 listing some of the side-effects the motorist might encounter,

and so far there have not been any other major problems," he said.

"We are about to convene a meeting of a number of technical people to give us advice on this and we hope to have more information at a later date."

A source at the recent tiger fishing competition at Kariba said some boat owners had reported that their outboards had started disintegrating after being up with the blend.

All the major fire-glass companies contacted said they had not as yet received any complaints from boat owners about their tanks.

EMIGRANTS EXPERIENCE SHIPPING DELAYS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 3

(Text) EMIGRANTS leaving Zimbabwe are experiencing delays in the shipment of their furniture and household effects. The furniture removal people say that this is because the commercial exports such as tobacco are being given preference by the shipping agents. The agents say that the delays are being caused by railway congestion.

The heart of the matter lies in the availability of the 32m³ metal containers used to ship all manner of goods out of the country. All parties agree that there was, in the past, a chronic shortage of containers. While the removal companies consider that a shortage still exists, the shippers state that the shortage has been alleviated.

One removal company spokesman told *The Gazette* that, although the country has been involved in container use for some time, the new freedom to trade on the open market has "left us in the lurch". For years, he said, export earners such as tobacco, coffee and maize left the country by means other than containers. "This is the first year of concerted effort and we have been caught short."

The spokesman went on to say that there was a rush to get

the tobacco crop out of the country. He saw this, however, as a seasonal problem which would sort itself out in time.

Because of the nature of furniture removal, the removal companies do not consider the delays "all that great". With accommodation to find, and no wish to pay the higher storage fees in the new country, emigrants do not usually want their furniture in any great rush.

One answer to the shortage, according to the spokesman, is to bring in empty containers instead of waiting for imports. At least one shipping company has done this, but at \$305 per container, it is a very expensive solution.

The problem, from the shipping lines' point of view, is one of logistics rather than availability. The spokesman for a leading shipping company said that the primary problem was the inability of the railways to get the available containers to the users. This was the result of a reliance on a relatively inflexible system of private rail sidings.

The spokesman said that, when the shortage existed, his company allocated containers on a "first come, first served" basis. He denied that the company had ever placed an

embargo on containers for furniture removal. Since there was no charge for the use of the container it was immaterial whether it contained furniture or chrome.

The spokesman did admit that tobacco was the biggest demand area. The company has spoken to the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association shipping committee and asked that the trade give the company forecast figures for six-week periods. The company, in turn, will transmit these figures to the railway in a concerted effort to plan ahead as much as possible.

The shipping company is trying to interest the removal companies in the use of the slightly smaller — 29m³ — "fruit boxes". As an incentive, the charge for a fruit box is \$850, as opposed to \$900 for a container.

The tobacco people do not want the fruit boxes since they lose on utilisation. A container will carry 40 of their crates to the fruit box's 38. The removal people do not like the boxes because of the fluted floor, which was designed to allow the circulation of cold air over the cargo. The floor configuration, they say, makes it unsuitable for the transportation of a car, an item which many emigrants insist on shipping.

RED CROSS WARNS OF STARVATION IN INYANGA, KEZI AREAS

Food Needed Until Harvest

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] THE Zimbabwe Red Cross has warned of starvation in the Inyanga and Kezi areas if there is no continuous supply of food.

The organisation's public relations officer, Mr Pascal Midzi, said people in the areas were facing an acute shortage of food. "The situation is very serious and unless they get food supplies, some people will die of hunger."

He said there were about 12 000 people in Inyanga (Manicaland) and 3 000 in Kezi (Matabeleland south) facing starvation. The Red Cross is involved in the distribution of food supplied by the Government to the hunger-stricken areas.

A social services officer with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Mr F. Sharpe, confirmed there was a food shortage in Inyanga and Kezi and said arrangements were being made to rush food supplies to the areas.

"The situation is serious and we are doing what we can within the limits of the funds available." He

said the food situation would continue to be serious in some areas of the country until the next harvest.

Mr Sharpe said the Government was sending

out between 60 and 70 tonnes of food supplies every month.

He said rationing was based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Health which gave basic minimum food required to keep the people going. "There is not enough food to go round."

The Red Cross is distributing food at more than 12 centres in the Zimbezi Valley, Karoi and Binga areas. People receive maize meal, sweet beans, condensed milk, salt and soap.

Most of the areas are covered by the Department of Social Services. According to Mr Midzi, supplies were sent monthly. "We feed 17 000 at a time."

A visiting British Red Cross adviser, Mr Brian Hodgson, warned earlier this year that the people living in the Zimbezi Valley would face starvation at the end of the year if they did not get continuous food supplies.

After visiting the areas with food problems, he said the people there needed supplies for eight months until the next harvest.

Self-Help Scheme Needed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "More To Eat"]

[Text] **THE GLOOMY OUTLOOK** is that Zimbabwe will not have enough of some of the essential foods for a growing population next year.

There will not be enough beef and perhaps other meat. Supplies of milk, butter and cheese may suffer. Most likely there will not be enough bread.

There are the good signs. The Government has plans to bring more land into production; there is aid for peasant farmers, the Devag seed scheme, and others.

In the Senate yesterday the Minister of Agriculture had good news about the maize crop and other aspects of the farming scene. He also said a commission would be appointed to report on the industry.

But that will take time, and the short-term problems will remain.

What is still needed is greater involvement by more people in providing food for themselves and their neighbours.

If small plots and vacant pieces of land in and near the towns and cities could be used for food crops, vegetables, chickens, rabbits, a cow here and there, the overall addition to the nation's larder could be considerable.

The country cannot sit back and expect to import what it needs even if it had the finance—there are food shortages elsewhere.

What is needed is a self-help scheme, with encouragement and expertise from Government sources.

CSO: 4420

MARANDELLAS ABBATTOIR RUNNING THREE-DAY WEEK

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE Marandellas Cold Storage Commission is now running on a three-day week for slaughtering animals to retain the firm's full work complement of 400 employees. Kills in the busiest months of the year — January and February — reach around 550 a day. The break-even point at which operating costs are met are at a minimum of 370 kills daily. So far, for October, only seven kill-days have been booked.**

"Cattle kill bookings for the Marandellas Cold Storage Commission plant are way below average even for this usual slack period we are now entering," says Mr. Rowland, bookings manager for the abattoir.

Although the Cold Storage Commission is a statutory body and run on a non-profit basis, Mr. Hall, general manager of the CSC based in Bulawayo, recently threatened the closure of two abattoirs if the current lack of slaughterable livestock continues. He did not specify which two of the country's seven abattoirs he had in mind.

To take some of the strain off the system, the Bulawayo abattoir has been closed down for six weeks for maintenance and repairs. Bulawayo has just ended its busiest season, as grazing conditions in Matabeleland are different to those around Marandellas.

Livestock, could be sent north to be slaughtered, and

Marandellas could take up the overload if the Gatooma and Salisbury abattoirs cannot handle them. As the Salisbury abattoir does not slaughter smaller animals, Marandellas might be able to book at least sheep and pigs for the near future.

Mr. Rowland attributes the low amount of tenders accepted for slaughter stock to theft and depletion of the breeding stock. This situation existed during the war, but owners then preferred to send in all their cattle to be killed, including the breeders, rather than have them stolen or shot-up.

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON TOWNS, ECONOMY EXAMINED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by John Bligh]

[Text] DURING July this year, 1 644 people left Zimbabwe and 542 immigrated. These figures alone, apart from revealing a depressing net loss of 1 102, do not show the effect of the present high level of emigration and the low level of immigration on communities within the country and on commerce and industry.

However, a closer examination of the excellent statistics provided by the Central Statistical Office, does reveal a more comprehensive picture.

Of the 542 immigrants to Zimbabwe during July, the largest number, 158, came from South Africa, followed by 144 from Britain. Of the 1 644 who left Zimbabwe, the largest number, 1 093, went to the Republic of South Africa. The next highest figure was 122 emigrants to Britain. Table 1 shows the origin of immigrants and the destination of emigrants.

The effect of emigration and immigration on local communities can be quite disturbing. While obviously the largest number of emigrants came from urban centres, losses from some of the smaller

TABLE 1
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF
IMMIGRANTS & DESTINATION
OF EMIGRANTS, JULY 1980

	Immigrants	Emigrants
Africa:		
Botswana	15	—
Kenya	8	8
Malawi	13	83
Mozambique	—	1
Republic of South Africa	158	1 093
Swaziland	—	9
Tanzania	—	21
Zaire	4	—
Zambia	78	58
Other	16	14
TOTAL	292	1 285
America:		
Canada	2	8
United States	25	37
Other	4	3
TOTAL	31	48
Asia:		
Cyprus	1	2
India	10	10
Israel	1	2
Other	10	6
TOTAL	22	20
Europe:		
Germany	3	1
Greece	7	4
Italy	9	5
Netherlands	2	—

Portugal	2	6
Republic of Ireland	10	6
United Kingdom	144	221
Other	5	4
TOTAL	182	247
Oceania:		
Australia	8	25
New Zealand	5	13
Other	2	—
TOTAL	15	38
Not stated	—	6
Grand Total	542	1 644

rural centres is unacceptably high. 877 left Salisbury, while only 318 immigrants declared the capital to be their destination. Bulawayo lost 278, but gained 102. In the smaller centres, Wankie lost 52 and gained 3, Umtali lost 29 and gained 18, Marandellas lost 24 and gained 5, Hartley lost 15 and gained 1. Table 2 shows the gains and losses through immigration and emigration.

However, it is in the examination of the occupations of economically active immigrants and emigrants that the extent of the loss of skilled Zimbabweans can be seen.

TABLE 2
GAINS & LOSSES OF LOCAL
COMMUNITIES THROUGH
IMMIGRATION & EMIGRATION
JULY 1980

	GAIN from immigrants	LOSS through emigration
Bindura	5	9
Bulawayo	102	278
Fort Victoria	2	32
Gatooma	5	17
Gwelo	8	66
Hartley	1	15
Marandellas	5	24
Que Que	6	22
Redcliff	—	45
Salisbury	318	877
Shabani	4	5
Sinota	12	25
Umtali	18	29
Wankie	3	52

During July, the country lost 18 engineers through emigration and gained 4 by immigration. 10 accountants and auditors left and 5 arrived. 8 production supervisors left and 1 arrived. 30 mechanical engineering workers left and 9 arrived. 14 nurses and midwives left and 1 arrived. 84 clerical workers left and 34 arrived.

The only sectors which showed gains were draughtsmen, where 4 left and 5 arrived, service workers where 9 left and 10 arrived, construction workers where 2 left and 3 arrived, and miners and quarrymen where none emigrated and 1 immigrated.

Overall, the country lost 371 economically active emigrants and gained 141, a net loss of 238. Table 3 shows the losses and gains of economically active immigrants and emigrants.

TABLE 3
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IMMIGRANTS & EMIGRANTS
BY OCCUPATION, JULY 1980

Occupations	Immigrants	Emigrants
MALES		
Professional and technical		
Physical scientists	—	1
Engineers	4	18
Draughtsmen	5	4
Engineering technicians	2	4
Physicians & surgeons	2	2
Accountants and auditors	5	10
Teachers	5	3
Religious	1	2
Other	9	21
Total professional and technical	33	65
Administrative & managerial	5	27
Clerical	22	28
Sales	6	13
Services	10	9
Agricultural	8	16
Production		
Production supervisors	1	8
Miners, quarrymen	1	—
Mechanical engineering	9	30
Motor mechanics	7	15
Electricians	8	10
Construction	3	2
Printers	—	5
Other	1	10
Total production	30	80
Occupations not described	3	29
Total Males	117	262
FEMALES		
Professional and technical:		
Nurses and midwives	1	14
Teachers	1	9
Other	2	10
Total professional and technical	4	33
Administrative and Managerial	1	1
Clerical	12	56
Sales	4	2
Service	1	3
Production	—	2
Occupations not described	2	7
Total Females	24	104
GRAND TOTAL	141	371

The official statistics convey a depressing picture of the losses to the country during a single month. The figures for July are typical of those which have occurred since the beginning of the year.

The strains on the national economy of such losses are obvious, and the competition for skilled staff, through higher wages, is becoming more intense, thus accelerating the process of inflation.

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 26 Sep 80 p 913

[Text]

General Notice 879 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 12th September, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

26-9-80.

D. W. Young,
Secretary to the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>	
	\$
Capital	2 000 000
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000
Currency in circulation	146 956 443
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	161 378 958
Other liabilities	76 186 159

\$392 521 560

Notes

Clay and foreign stone
 (with and without
 general encrustations)
 (Concretionary stone)
 Clays

Clayey stone

11. 100. 100
 46. 100. 100

100. 100. 100
 100. 100. 100
 100. 100. 100

100. 100. 100

100. 100. 100

100. 100. 100

BRIEFS

HOUSE ADJOURNS TILL 1981—The House of Assembly yesterday adjourned until January 20 without coming to the crucial third reading vote on the Constitutional Amendment Bill, which revises an entrenched section of the Lancaster House agreement. At the third reading the Bill must receive the votes of at least 70 of the Assembly's 100 Members, but yesterday, as on Tuesday, there were fewer than 60 black MPs in the House, reports Iana. The 20 Rhodesian Front MPs oppose the Bill, which reduces the qualifications for membership of the Public Service Commission, the Judicial Service Commission and the Senate Legal Committee. Its third reading has been repeatedly deferred since it was first set down for October 1 as ZANU (PF) has vainly tried to muster the requisite number of MPs. If all 57 ZANU (PF) Members were to attend—an impossibility now the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has gone to Korea--the Bill would need the support of at least 13 Patriotic Front and UANC Members. Moving the adjournment yesterday, the Leader of the House and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, said: "It will be understood that the Prime Minister can recall the House at very short notice if there is urgent Government business to be done or to be executed." The state of emergency the Government renewed earlier this year for six months is due to expire at the end of January. It is believed that the provisional date for the return of the House of Assembly was set down in case it is necessary to re-extend the emergency, which will be 15 years old on November 5. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

WANKIE UNREST--Wankie was quiet yesterday after Tuesday's unrest. A police spokesman said yesterday that there had been no further disturbances. Mine workers, he said, had reported for duty. Police used teargas to disperse crowds on Tuesday, and 19 people were arrested. No one was injured during the unrest. Two police vehicles and a guest cottage in the Number One Colliery area were slightly damaged by stones. The crowds were demanding the right to vote in local government elections, but the police explained that as Wankie was a company-owned town it had no council and was not eligible for the elections. Eighteen people were given varying sentences at the Wankie Magistrates' Court in connection with the demonstration. They pleaded guilty to contravening the Miscellaneous Offences Act by causing a disturbance. Section Officer Baker, prosecuting, said the 13 were part of a crowd of 200 which held an illegal demonstration. The crowd was

singing and using abusive terms against Wankie Colliery Company. Their action disrupted the movement of cars and people. Section Officer Baker said the police used tear-gas to pacify the crowd. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

FREE MANDELA PETITION--Students at the University of Zimbabwe started collecting signatures from the public yesterday for a petition in support of the Free Mandela Campaign. At a lunch-time gathering on the campus, hundreds of students signed petition forms calling for the release of South African nationalist Nelson Mandela, who has been a political prisoner on Robben Island for the past 16 years. A South African told the students Zimbabwe would not be totally free until "the forces of oppression on the lives of the black majority of South Africa" were lifted entirely. A letter written by Mr Mandela from Robben Island was read at the meeting. One of the student organisers said he was hoping there would be thousands of signatures by early next week. "We will also send them down to Johannesburg's Post newspaper. This is one small way of identifying with their campaign in South Africa," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

TEKERE'S BAIL STANDS--No action is to be taken against Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere for what prosecutors consider to be a breach of his bail conditions. The Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr C. J. Glaum, said yesterday he had discussed with the Attorney-General, Mr Brendan Treacy, an interview given by Mr Tekere to a BBC television crew at Stamford farm. "After considerable thought it has been decided not to apply for the enforcement of Mr Tekere's bail, although we consider there has been a breach of bail conditions," said Mr Glaum. "In the first place the breach has not prejudiced the prosecution in any way as there has been no interference with witnesses and our case has not been weakened. "We also consider that in the circumstances of the case it would not be in the public interest to bring an application for enforcement at this time," said Mr Glaum. The television crew was detained by police on Tuesday after shooting a film featuring Mr Tekere at the farm, where he and seven of his bodyguards are alleged to have murdered Mr Gerald Adams on August 4. Police, who seized the film, released the crew from custody on Saturday. The men flew back to London that night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1]

INDIANS TO STUDY TOBACCO--A delegation representing India's tobacco industry arrives in Zimbabwe today for a three day study of this country's tobacco auction system. Besides visiting the auction floors in Salisbury they will travel to Kutsaga Tobacco Research Station, Blackfordby and Odar training farms and hold meetings with tobacco growers and Government officials. The delegation, which is also to visit the United States and Canada, is headed by Mr S. Gurusurthy, director of the Indian Ministry of Commerce, Mr Q. P. Gupta, from the same ministry, and Mr M. V. Ramiah, marketing manager of the Indian Tobacco Board. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS-HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

NEW RAIL WAGON--Morewear Industries is producing a new type of railway wagon--the first to be seen in Southern Africa--for its \$5.5 million contract for Zambia Railways. The wagons will be suitable for bulk goods as well as containers. The company was awarded the EEC-backed contract to supply 250 wagons last month. The contract has now been signed. "The wagon is a special purpose type and will be produced for the first time in Southern Africa for the conveyance of minerals, agricultural and other products," said Mr George Ware, technical consultant for the company. Mr Ware said most of the components used would be produced in Zimbabwe. Some items would be imported from EEC sources. The contract will enable the company to provide more jobs at its Salisbury and Bulawayo branches. Certain plants that have been at a standstill will be brought back into operation. The initial number of wagons will be 235 and there will be a further 15 units. The design will be of welded construction based on monocoque principle and particular attention has been paid to ensure a maximum load capacity. This is the first major EEC contract to come to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1]

SMITH FARM TRANSFERRED--Rhodesian Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, has transferred ownership of one of his farms, the 11 330,2672 ha Ironwood Ranch near Rutenga, to a company controlled by his wife and himself. Ironwood Ranch (Pvt.) Ltd acquired the property from Mr. Smith for \$167 982, according to the latest list of transfers. The company's records show that Mr Smith and Mrs Janet Smith are directors. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

MORE TEXTILE JOBS--Karina Textiles plans to spend \$6m. on expansions and improvements to its two factories in Umtali and Norton, managing director Mr P. B. Thorne said. This will provide 370 extra jobs and more than double production. Currently the company employs 800 people at the factories. Mr Thorne said \$5 million would be spent on expansion to the handknitting-jarn factory in Umtali and \$1 million on replacing machinery at the Norton cotton spinning mill. The plan was subject to Government approval. "As soon as we get Government approval and the necessary foreign exchange, we shall be on the ball," said Mr Thorne. The Norton factory uses only locally grown cotton while Umtali uses imported acrylic fibre. Mr Thorne said the group was exporting about 60 percent of its products to Europe and the United States. There had been an increase in local demand following the end of the war and the company wanted to increase production to avoid cutting down in exports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

SHORTAGE OF WATER IN TTLS--Senators outlined the extreme hardship people and stock were suffering in rural areas due to water shortages. When the \$26.5 million estimate for water development was discussed during the committee stage of the 1980-81 Appropriation Bill, Senator Mudoneni Chivenge told the Minister, Senator Joseph Maita, of rural people having to walk 10 to 15 km each day to fetch their water. Senator Agrippa Makunde also spoke of people having to rise daily at 4 a. m. and return five hours later. Senator Chief Seke made an urgent appeal for more water conservation. He said cattle had to move up and down sand-clogged rivers seeking

a place to drink. Senator Paul Savage outlined the enormous potential of currently depressed areas if opened up to irrigation. Senator Ken Fleming called for enlistment of foreign aid to develop Zimbabwe's water resources potential. Debate on the estimate was adjourned until today when the Minister is expected to reply. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9]

MAIZE HARVEST IMPROVES--Fears of a serious shortage of maize by early next year had been replaced by confidence that present supplies were sufficient, and that substantial surpluses could be exported soon, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, said. Answering a question set down by Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands), the Deputy Minister said current levels of maize intake showed the 1980 harvest had been "far better than previously anticipated". "I am now confident that available supplies will meet our domestic requirements and contribute to the re-establishment of an adequate level of stocks," he said. "I am also confident that given a good growing season, the food crops to be planted in this coming summer season will be more than adequate to meet our domestic needs, and I am sure there should be substantial surpluses for export." In response to supplementary questions Mr Makoni agreed it would be Government policy to make a profit out of these exports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9]

STATE BUYS FARMS--Hartley. The Government has bought 32 farms in the Gutu area of Zimbabwe which will be used for resettlement projects, according to the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira. He told a ZANU (PF) rally in Hartley yesterday that the Government could not condone the unlawful occupation of land, reports Iana. In the long run the areas formerly known as tribal trust lands would be replaced by co-operative farms. The purpose of the farms would be to increase production so that Zimbabwe could feed itself and export the surplus, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 80 p 1]

MORE AID SOUGHT--Zimbabwe will ask for much more world aid at a conference to be held in the country in March next year. The Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Dr Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday the conference would be at ministerial level and would involve the most important world leaders. Invitations have still to be sent out. "The background to the Government's decision and the holding of the conference follows a number of understandings, particularly during the Lancaster House conference where the need for a substantial aid effort towards Zimbabwe's urgent problems, was recognised," he said. "The aim of the conference (from March 23 to March 27) is to seek substantial increased allocations of aid to Zimbabwe's urgent problems which would be over and above the current aid flows to this country." He listed the specific requirements as resettlement and rural development, reconstruction, technical assistance and rehabilitation of refugees and war combatants. "There is a major effort now going on in the Government to prepare the necessary projects, including the financial requirements which will be presented to the donors' conference." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 80 p 1]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DOUBLED--The National Railways of Zimbabwe is handling about 97 000 tonnes of cargo a month from South Africa to neighbouring countries in the north. Traffic moving through Zimbabwe to the north has more than doubled during the last few months, says a spokesman. More than 40 000 tonnes of cargo from South Africa to Zambia passed through this year. "There is also 12 000 tonnes of Zambian copper a month passing through Zimbabwe to the South African ports," said the spokesman. There was 15 000 tonnes of goods from South Africa to Zaire and about 30 000 tonnes of Zairean exports passing through Zimbabwe every month. The spokesman noted that there had been a marked increase in the amount of cargo handled by the railways. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

CAR SHORTAGE--The shortage of new and used cars in Zimbabwe, where demand exceeds supply, is serious and the situation may deteriorate if nothing is done in the next year, Automobile Association president Mr Dick Parry said yesterday. In an interview with the ZBC Mr Parry blamed increased activity in the country, the end of fuel rationing and easily available soft loans, *Iana* reports. Accident rates had also gone up and many cars had been written off, he added. Local assembly industries were unable to meet the demand, as they were operating at 30 percent capacity. The shortage could only be removed if the Government allocated more precious foreign currency to the motor industry, Mr Parry said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 p 1]

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED AT MTOKO--Men from X-ray assembly point, Mtoko, assaulted four policemen at the scene of a fatal road accident involving a police vehicle at the weekend. Three of the policemen fled and the fourth and the vehicle, a kudu, were taken by the ZANLA men to the assembly point, the Mtoko member in charge, Inspector Rob Riedy, said yesterday. The accident happened while the vehicle was going to investigate a report on Saturday night. As it approached the turn-off to the assembly point it knocked down one of a group of ZANLA men. When they stopped to help the injured man they were assaulted, said Inspector Riedy. "Three of them managed to escape and ZANLA elements came from all directions and apprehended the vehicle and one of the constables. "They took them to X-ray and the man, who had been assaulted but not severely, was handed back to us yesterday. "The vehicle is still at the assembly point but we expect to get it back today." Inspector Riedy said the man who was knocked down died in an ambulance taking him to hospital in Salisbury the same night. The three constables who fled returned to the police station on Saturday night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 p 1]

NYOKA NAMED DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION--A journalist, Mr Justin Nyoka, has been appointed Director of Information with immediate effect. A Ministry of Information spokesman said yesterday that Mr Nyoka would replace Mr W. R. "Bill" Ferris, who has been appointed acting Deputy Secretary at Ministry Headquarters until December 1. On that date, Mr Ferris will become Deputy Secretary (Information), replacing Mr Ian Findlay, who will

become Secretary on the retirement of Mr Alex Inglesby. Born in 1945 in Gwelo, Mr Nyoka had his secondary education at St Augustine's, Penhalonga. After a teaching spell, he graduated with a BA honours degree in English from the University College of Rhodesia in 1967. He later worked for The Rhodesia Herald and left in 1968 to work as Rhodesian correspondent for various publications in Zambia, South Africa and New York, as well as the BBC and Radio France Internationale. Mr Nyoka also served as editor of the Roman Catholic weekly, Moto, and as bureau chief for a South African magazine, Drum. Married with five children, Mr Nyoka has travelled extensively in Africa, Europe, America and Canada, covering conferences of United Nations agencies, the Organisation of African Unity, and the World Council of Churches. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

REFINERY OPENING IN 1981--Zimbabwe's oil-refining capabilities will not be in full operation until mid-1981, according to a spokesman for the Feruka refinery in Umtali. The spokesman said that Shell & BP Marketing Services, which has an interest in the refinery, had sent personnel to Umtali to assess the situation, but that "at this stage the wheels are grinding very slowly". "There will be nothing until the middle of next year." The Feruka refinery was shut down in January 1966, when the Beira pipeline ceased operations because of sanctions. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 3]

PRICE CONTROLS--Price controls will again become a fact of life in Zimbabwe and, in the meantime, businessmen must become their own "watchdogs", the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge, told the Gatooma Chamber of Commerce earlier this week. Mr Mvenge told the chamber that many new opportunities would develop as the country returns to normal, but he warned businessmen not to take "too great an advantage". "A fair profit is acceptable, profiteering is not, particularly in a country such as Zimbabwe where the majority of the population is comparatively poor," said Mr Mvenge. No country liked to impose price controls, but they were sometimes necessary. In Zimbabwe, he said, a truly competitive trading climate was impossible because of import controls, and, as a result, price controls would be reinstated. The Government had reconvened the Price Control Review Committee, with the view of seeking ideas from the various sectors of the economy about the form new price control legislation should take, he said. As the whole process would take a good deal of time, Mr Mvenge said, it was up to businessmen to be "your own watchdog". "Fair trading practices and fair prices will do much to ease the country's progress through the transition it is undergoing," added Mr Mvenge. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

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DATE FILMED

October 31, 1980

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